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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

One hundred and ten of the ring horses of Buffalo Bill's show were killed in a train wreck near Lexington, N. C., three hours after leaving Charlotte; the loss is $60,000. ——Fire at St. Joseph, La.; loss $50,000.—— The National Confederate re-union at Dallas next year will begin April 29. ——U. S. revenue cutter Tuscarora was launched at Richmond, Va., yesterday. ——Jno. McPherson, white, murdered by a negro on a plantation near Fort Worth, Texas.—— Czolgosz was executed a few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning; he was defiant to the last: his last words were: "I am not sorry for my crime." ——Dr. E. H. Dillard, colored, arrested at Roanoke, Va., he is wanted in Rieidsville, N C. ——In government circles at Sofia it is the impression that Miss Stone, the American missionary, is dead; a Constantinople dispatch says that information from missionaries near the brigands' retreat are far from satisfactory. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 3½ @ 4 per cent. last loan at 3½ per cent; cotton quiet at 8⅜, net receipts 450 bales; flour irregular and barely steady; wheat—spot market easy, No. 2 red 78⅛; corn—spot firm No. 2 63c; oats—spot market firm, No. 2 41¼c@41½; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady at 38½@39c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 62 degrees; 8 P. M., 69 degrees; maximum, 74 degrees; minimum, 61 degrees; mean, 68 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month to date, 2.66 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

The temperature has continued nearly stationary in all districts with generally fair weather, except some cloudiness in the South Atlantic States. The only rainfall reported occurred at Wilmington.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—For North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh northeasterly winds, becoming variable Thursday.

Port Almanac -October 30.

Sun Rises	6.21 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.06 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 49 M.
High Water at Southport	9.19 A. M.
High Water Wilmington	11.19 A. M.

The Bible is printed in 420 languages, but there are lots of people who have never read it in even one.

A Kansas preacher makes his congregation do penance by listening to him read from the pulpit chapters of novels which he writes.

Some fellows undertook to corner corn in Mexico, American fashion, but when President Diaz caught on to it he cornered them Diaz fashion and busted the combine.

Here is another illustration of the hoodooed 13. Thirteen Hessian waiters who arrived at New York a few days ago were refused permission to land and had to go back.

Cock fighting has been prohibited in Manila, because the American residents pronounce it cruel. Henceforth festivities of that kind must be conducted on the sly, as they are in this country.

The special train on which J. Pierpont Morgan and party returned from San Francisco made a remarkably rapid run from Detroit to Niagara Falls, when it covered the distance of 227 miles in 200 minutes. At times it clipped along at the rate of 85 miles an hour.

Some Republicans in Indiana have written the Indianapolis *Sentinel* that they wouldn't hesitate to invite "an educated colored gentleman to dinner." But they have had plenty of opportunities to do that, have never done it, and are not rushing to do it now.

There is a good deal of sly humor in Admiral Schley's testimony before the court of inquiry. There was so much about the proceedings of his squadron up to and during the fight off Santiago that he didn't know until he heard the testimony of Captain Lemly's witnesses.

The Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs has put its foot down on the application of a negro woman's club in St. Paul to affiliate with it. This was after the Roosevelt Booker T. incident and virtually shows what the white women of Minnesota think of that.

That late accident to Senator Tillman's other eye didn't impair the volubility of his tongue. The latest utterance attributed to him is that Roosevelt's dining Booker Washington will make it necessary to "kill a thousand more niggers in South Carolina to teach them their places."

LOCAL DOTS.

— Christian Science services will be held at the Masonic Temple, room No. 10, this evening at 8 o'clock.

— Mr. M. H. Kelly, of the firm of Munroe & Kelly, will leave this morning for Raleigh.

— The fire department responded to a telephone alarm at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Sparks from the chimney of the residence No. 612 South Ninth street was the cause.

— Robert Wade, colored, was fined $5 and costs in the police court yesterday for disorderly conduct. Mary Carter, colored, was taxed with the cost in a case against her for the same offence.

— Collector John C. Dancy, of Wilmington, has been chosen to make an address on "Farmers' and Mechanics' Day" at the colored State Fair, which opened at Raleigh yesterday.

— A water tank on a high scaffold at the rear of the car shed of the Wilmington Street Railway Company is being torn down. The timbers were beginning to decay and the structure was regarded as unsafe.

— New fixtures have been placed in The Orton office, which adds much to the appearance of things thereabouts. The private office of Mr. R. W. Wallace, the clever proprietor, will be re-arranged and improved very soon.

— The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in Fayetteville on December 4th. About 400 delegates, clerical and lay, will be in attendance and Fayetteville is preparing to entertain them in hospitable style.

— The old Oldham mill building on Dock street, recently purchased by Mr. N. A. Schloss, is being fitted up for sale stables. The new place will be occupied by the stock of horses and mules which Mr. Schloss formerly carried on Princess, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

— From reliable information it appears reasonably certain that "Osco, the Snake Eater," is not suffering from blood poisoning, as was currently reported on the streets yesterday. Neither is the report true that "Grant, the Live Wire King," fell from his lofty station in Macon and broke his neck.

CHIEF FURLONG IN NEW ROLE.

Yesterday by Appointment He Exercised Functions of Office as Magistrate.

Chief of Police Furlong was in a new role at police headquarters yesterday—that of justice of the peace, with the powers of which office he was vested by the last Legislature.

Mayor Waddell had a couple of offenders before his court at noon, who expressed a preference for another to pass upon their guilt or innocence. They were Walter Silvis and Minnie Clark, both charged with disorderly conduct on the night previous. The Mayor removed the case as requested very cheerfully, and Chief Furlong was the magistrate before whom the trial was set. A hearing was entered into and the presiding justice sent both offenders to the county roads for thirty days each. They will be delivered to the county authorities to day.

Judge Fuller's Successor.

A correspondent in the Raleigh *Post* advocates the appointment by President Roosevelt of J. B. Schulken, Esq., of Whiteville, to succeed the late Judge Fuller on the Court of Private Land Claims. A number of other names are also mentioned and in this connection it is not inapropos to say that Senator Simmons has addressed a letter to the President asking him that if it is his purpose to appoint a Democrat to hold the same in abeyance until the Democratic delegation from this State can be heard. No reply has been received by Senator Simmons but he has sent a letter to every North Carolina Congressman asking them to meet in Washington to-morrow with a view of making a unanimous recommendation, Justice James E. Shepherd is among the prominent Democrats mentioned for the place.

Reception At Y. M. C. A.

On Friday night of this week a reception will be given at the Y. M. C. A. from 8 to 11 o'clock in honor of Mr. Geo. H Fitch, the new general secretary of the association, who has recently entered upon his duties here. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and all friends of the association are cordially invited to attend The gymnasium, opening from 8:40 to 9:45 o'c'ock, will be one of the features of the evening's entertainment. No juniors will be admitted.

Sent to Higher Court.

Jim Foard, a citizen of color, was arraigned in the municipal court at noon yesterday for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, viz., an axe. The object of the assault was another negro and the scene was Tenth and Red Cross streets. He was held for the higher court and in default of $25 bond was committed to jail for appearance

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

People's Savings Bank—Attention.
Levi McMillan & Co.—Special prices.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Lady agents.

COLORED STATE FAIR

Governor Aycock Made Significant Remarks Regarding the Roosevelt Episode.

SPEECH OPENING EXERCISES.

Response by a Colored Editor Who Advocated Sound Doctrine to His Race. Attendance Upon the Event is Larger Than Usual.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—In the course of his address opening the twenty-third annual North Carolina negro fair here at noon to-day, Governor Aycock made the following significant reference to the Booker Washington dining episode: "It may not be improper for me upon this occasion to express to you the hope that recent events occurring in the nation may not unduly excite you and that you will still remember that your best friends are those who live in your State. What you wish, what you need, more than recognition by the President or other people in authority, is the establishment among yourselves of a society founded upon culture, intelligence and virtue and in no wise dependent upon those of a different race. The law which separates you from the white people in the State socially, always has been and always will be inexorable, and it need not concern you nor me whether this law is violated elsewhere, it will never be violated in the South. Its violation would be to your destruction as well as to the injury of the whites. No thoughtful, conservative and upright Southerner has for your race aught but but the kindest feeling and we are willing and anxious to see you grow into the highest citizenship of which you are capable, and we are willing to give our energies and best thought to aid you in the great work necessary to make you what you are capable of, and to assist you in that evolution of character and of virtue which tends to the strengthening of the State. But to do this it is absolutely necessary that each race should remain distinct and have a society of its own. Inside of your own race you can grow as large, as broad, and high as God permits, with the aid, the sympathy and encouragement of your white neighbors. If you can equal the white race in achievement, in scholarship, in literature, in art, in industry, and commerce, you will find no generous minded white man who will stand in your way, but all of them in the South will insist that you shall accomplish this high end without social intermingling and this is well for you; it is well for us; it is necessary for the peace of your section; it is essential to the education of your children that there should be no misunderstanding upon this point. I am sure that you will agree with me in what I have said and in the spirit of one who is the governor of the whole people without regard to race, I bid you God speed in the great work of upbuilding our State. I find no better encouragement in the friendly co-operation of the men and women of your race in the task we have undertaken to do, that of educating all the children, and I pray you that in this great work we shall not be retarded by misunderstanding."

In replying to Governor Aycock's address, Rev. C. A. King, D. D., editor of the *Advance*, a negro paper published at Durham and pastor of St. Joseph's A. M. E. church, said among other things:

"We assure you the negroes of North Carolina understand their places. We don't want social equality. If casting my vote would bring it, I wouldn't cast it. The negro is content to eat his dinner at home. The recent incident to which you refer is known to but few negroes. The great mass will never hear of it. We recognize that the negroes' best friends are in the South, and we say to those on the outside, look on, but hands off."

The negro fair is the most creditable they have ever given; exhibits in all departments being of a high order.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT H. M'KOY.

Will be Conducted This Morning From St. James'—Wilmington Naval Reserves.

This morning at 11 o'clock, from St. James' Episcopal church, the funeral of the late Robert H. McKoy will be held and the interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

The news of his death published in the city papers yesterday morning was a source of profound regret to numerous friends in Wilmington, but nowhere was it received with more sadness than with members of Wilmington Division, Naval Reserves, of which for several years he was a lieutenant of the junior grade. In token of their respect for his memory, members of the division yesterday draped their armory in mourning, and the large company flag was half-masted. Many members of the organization will attend the funeral this morning.

Leaves for Mississippi.

Mr. S. C. Morton, the popular and very efficient voucher clerk in the office of the General Auditor of the Atlantic Coast Line, has resigned his position and will leave this evening for Southern Mississippi where he has a good place with the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, a new system traversing a very fertile country. Mr. Morton's host of friends in Wilmington will regret to know of his intended departure and will wish for him every success in his new position, which will be similar to the one he has held here and in a line of work with which he is thoroughly conversant.

— Mrs. George W. Kidder and two children returned last evening from Jersey City and New York.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

THE GREENWOOD MEETINGS.

All Services Were Well Attended Yesterday and Much Interest is Being Manifested—Other Notes.

Growing interest is attending the series of revival services being held in the city by Evangelist Greenwood, of Boston, and great things are promised in a religious awakening before the week is over.

Last night at the First Baptist Church, the large main auditorium of the building was filled with people and a sermon of great power was preached by Mr. Greenwood from the text: "Thine Heart is Not Right in the Sight of God." The speaker was given strict attention and there was a manifestation of deep interest. Mr. Greenwood already has a great hold upon the people and they are hearing him with much profit. No "after meeting" was held, nor will there be another held until after the regular service to-night. There were many inquirers last night, but the evangelist, according to his own way, had decided to have no "after service" until this evening.

The afternoon prayer meeting down town on Market street from 12:30 to 1 o'clock yesterday was not very largely attended but was striking in that five or six persons took part in public prayer and a number were perceptibly moved. Several prayed in public for their first time and the effect was electrifying. These services will be held each day at the same hour and will be entirely informal. One may go and come as he or she may desire and all will be cordially welcomed.

The service yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock was well attended and consisted more of a Bible exposition than of a regular meeting. There is no change in the hours for to-day and the public is asked to co-operate with Dr. Blackwell and Mr. Greenwood in bringing about a great revival in reality as well as in name.

People of different denominations, recognizing the unique character of Mr. Greenwood's work, and the catholicity of spirit in which Dr. Blackwell is directing it, are asking that some plan be adopted to make the services still more of a union type, that all the churches may share in the blessing. It is to be hoped that this end may be reached.

OPENING DANCE LAST NIGHT.

L'Arioso German Club Inaugurated Season of Gaiety With Splendid German in Masonic Temple Ball Room.

Last night in the handsome ball room of the Masonic Temple, L'Arioso German Club opened the terpischorean festivities of the season with a splendid german led by Mr. Clayton Giles, Jr., dancing with Miss Frances Chadbourn. Excellent music was furnished by Hollobusch's Orchestra, which arrived last evening from Raleigh, and the opening event of the club was an augury of a very brilliant and successful season of Winter's gaiety.

Those participating in the german were:

Miss Olive Armstrong with Mr. Richard Bradley; Miss Ashton of Portsmouth, with Eugene Beery; Miss Annie Neave, of Salisbury, with Mr. George Crow; Miss Katie Harlow with Mr. R. G. Rankin, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Steele; Miss Pozouni with Mr. James Stevenson; Miss Bellamy with Mr. T. W. Willard; Miss Mabel Powers with Mr. George Peschau; Miss Sue McQueen with Mr. Henry Peschau; Miss Jeanie Peck with Mr. F. H. Smith; Miss Frances Chadbourn with Mr. Clayton Giles, Miss Lillie Nash of Charlotte, with Mr. Champ McD Davis; Miss Shotter, of Savannah, with Mr. Tom Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Moreland; Mr. Don MacRae with Mrs. F. H. Gouverneur; Miss Neave, of Salisbury, with Mr. J. VanB. Metts; Miss Annie DeRosset with Mr. J. T. Munds; Miss Lizzie Peck with Lieut. Holliday; Miss Nellie Cameron with Mr. R. H. Gwartney; Capt. and Mrs. Gardner; Miss Marie Peschau with Mr. W. C. Crow; Miss Octavia Boatwright with Mr Jack Bellamy; Miss Leonora Cantwell with Mr. Marsden Bellamy; Miss Aunita DeRosset with Mr. W. J. Bellamy; Lieut. Ball, stag.

Patronesses—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Emerson and Mr. and Mrs. George Rountree.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. B. F. Keith got home last night from the North.

— Mr. James H. Cowan left yesterday morning for Raleigh.

— Mr. S. B. Alexander, Jr., of Charlotte, is a guest at The Orton.

— Miss Virginia Westbrook, of Faison, is a guest of friends in the city.

— Dr. J. N. Johnson arrived in the city from Warsaw yesterday to spend a few days.

— Miss Cornelia Fillyaw left yesterday morning for Weldon, to be the guest of friends during the fair.

— Miss Ida May Sholar, who for several weeks has been visiting her relatives, Mr. Benj. Motte and family, returned to her home at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. C. V. Motte and child, who will be her guest for some time.

— Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure returned yesterday from Charlotte, where he has been attending Synod, and from Concord, N. C., where he preached last Sunday. Rev. P. C. Morton will return to the city the last of the present week.

THE COUNCIL CASE.

Supreme Court Made Adverse Decision to Condemned Cumberland County Rapist.

ERROR IN DEATH WARRANT.

It Was Discovered at Fayetteville Yesterday—Governor Aycock Has the Appointment of Date for Execution—Five Reprieves.

It now appears that Lewis Council, the negro rapist of Cumberland county, will hang for his crime despite herculean efforts to the contrary. His last respite by Governor Aycock was until day after to-morrow, November 1st, but now it seems that either from the discovery of an error in the death warrant or from a stay of execution by virtue of a rehearing in the Supreme Court, secured by ex-Judge E. K. Bryan, of this city, the negro will not hang until a date to be named by Governor Aycock later. The petition to rehear the case in the Supreme Court was decided adversely to the condemned man yesterday afternoon, and the date for the execution left with Governor Aycock. Judge Bryan has spent the past two days in Fayetteville in the interest of is client, and the Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday afternoon has the following to say of the error in the death warrant:

A strange error has just been discovered in the warrant for the death of Lewis Council, issued by the Governor. It was thought that Council was to be executed on November 1st. On August 12th last, Sheriff Burns received a document from the Governor in the shape of a reprieve and a death warrant, and it directed the Sheriff to execute the sentence on Saturday, November 1st.

The day of the receipt of this document Sheriff Burns, accompanied by Father Marion, repaired to Council's cell and read it to him. The document was then placed in the safe and nothing more thought of it until yesterday when Mr John C. Thomson, the sheriff's clerk, took it out to look over it again, in view of the day set for the execution.

He then discovered that the instrument read Saturday, November 1st. Now, November 1st comes on Friday. This discovery has left the sheriff in a quandary, and he has telegraphed the facts in the case to the Governor.

The stay of execution now amounts to the fifth respite which has been granted the negro since his trial in December, 1900, and each one has come just as final preparations were being made for the execution. Upon Council's conviction he was sentenced to hang on March 5th. The prisoner's counsel, Col. T. H. Sutton and A. S. Hall, Esq., took an appeal to the Supreme Court and this served as a stay of execution and upon the finding of no error by the higher court, the Governor set June 24th as the day upon which the prisoner should hang. Six days before the execution would have taken place another respite came until July 15th. Four days before the execution time again a further respite deferred execution until July 22nd. Three days before the negro would have hung under the Governor's second respite, he was respited the third time until August 12th. The fourth respite, which came on August 9th, gave the negro until November 1st to live and now two days before the day for his death the fifth respite is had.

The following special telegram was received by the STAR last night:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court and refused to allow a rehearing in the Lewis Council case from Cumberland, which means that Council will certainly hang. The Governor has already granted four respites during the legal fight for the negro's life, waged nearly a year. The cause of the effort for a rehearing was an affidavit from the sheriff to the effect that the woman told him before Council's arrest that he was not the negro who outraged her. The statement was made in the executive office this evening that the Governor would soon announce the date of the execution.

In the case the petition to rehear was dismissed and the former ruling affirmed, the Governor to fix the date of the execution later. Associate Justice Douglas dissented from the opinion by a majority of the court.

Other eastern cases were passed upon to-day as follows: Trimmer vs. Gorman, from Columbus, error; Smith vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Sampson, error.

Superintendent Myers Resigned.

Richmond *Dispatch*, 29th: "Major E. T. D. Myers, for many years Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, said last night that he had resigned that position to take effect November 1st, next Friday. Major Myers does this to give all his time to the new R. F. and P. road, which now to all purposes extends from Richmond, not Quantico, as formerly, but to Washington. Major Myers also said that there would be no successor to him on the Coast Line."

— Mr. J. C. Blackley, of Maxton, N. C., who is pleasantly remembered here, arrived yesterday to spend a few days on a business and pleasure visit.

DIED.

At his home in this city on the morning of the twenty-ninth of October nineteen hundred and one ROBERT HASELL MCKOY in the forty-seventh year of his age.

The Order for the Burial of the Dead will be said at St. James's Church this—Wednesday—morning at eleven o'clock.

Interment at Oakdale Cemetary.

DUDLEY—In this city at 1:20 P. M., October 29th, JOHN LONDON DUDLEY, aged 55 years.

Funeral this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from residence 105 North Fifth street. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited. Interment in Oakdale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

MULLETS. new catch.
Best Cream Cheese,
Martin's Gilt Edge Butter,
Bagging and Ties.
SALT.

A GENERAL LINE OF CASE GOODS DEMAND AT THIS SEASON.

Sole agents for
ROB ROY FLOUR.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

CANNED GOODS.

300 Cases Standard Tomatoes.
200 Cases Standard Peaches.
125 Cases Std. Corn.
50 Cases Std. Baked Beans.
25 Cases Std. Pears.
25 Cases Std. Pineapples.
100 Cases Oysters.
125 Cases Salmon.
100 Cases Syrup.
100 Cases Corn Beef,
100 Cases Potted Ham,
15 Cases Tripe.
200 Cases Sardines.

1,465
Also full line of Groceries and Drugs.

D. L. CORE CO.,
120, 122 and 124 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
oct 26 tf

N. C. Red Rust Proof Oats.

We have succeeded in securing a lot of these famous Seed Oats for Fall sowing.

Bagging, Ties, Salt, Molasses,

and a general line of

Groceries and Provisions.

Let us submit samples and prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,
(INCORPORATED.)
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. oct 11 tf

Flower Seed and Bulbs.

New Stock; Selected Varieties.

Dutch, Roman and Italian Hyacinth Bulbs, all colors; Tulip Bulbs all colors and shapes; Chinese Sacred Lilies, extra large Bulbs; Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed. Now is the time to plant all of the above to get good results. Call at

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY.
oct 33 tf 126 South Front street.

300 Cheese.

100 Boxes Tobacco.

200 Sacks Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
sep 3 tf 18 Market street.

Remember

You purchase but one Piano in a lifetime. If it is a Stieff, in keeping with modern science and art, it is a true source of joy. If you sacrifice quality for a few dollars after years will tell the tale in worry and dissatisfaction, with no real musical delight in your home.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
Piano Mfgr., Baltimore, Md.
Factory Branch Warerooom 218 North Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.

P. M. ASBURY,
Special Representative.
Bell 'Phone 156. oct 27 tf

Black Maria

Is all the go. The best Twist Chewing Tobacco on the market. I am able to supply my customers in any size lots.

Molasses and Syrup.

Bargains in Porto Rico, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses. Any grades at lowest prices.
Heavy, Fancy and staple Groceries of all kinds. Write for prices or call

PETER McQUEEN, Jr.,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
No. 108 North Water St.
oct 1 tf

The Unlucky Corner.

New Goods.

Malaga Grapes, Cocoanuts, Cream of Wheat, Oranges.

Great Big Fish Roe Cheap.

Preserved Ginger, Loose Buckwheat, Prepared Buckwheat, Fresh Saratoga Chips, Fancy Red Cranberries, cleaned Currents and Raisins.
Fine Glace Citron.

S. W. SANDERS,
Both Phones 199. oct 25 tf

An Excellent Way

To save both time and money is to come to me for anything you want in the Furniture line. Where you will see a magnificent display of High-Grade Furniture, manufactured by the best factories on earth.

N. F. PARKER,
Furniture and Furniture Novelties,
111 Market street.
Bell 'Phone 613 Inter-State 621.
oct 27 tf

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of James S. Daggett, deceased, this is to notify all persons indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment to me, or my authorized agent, Walter H. Daggett, and all persons to whom he was indebted will present their claims to me, properly proven, before the 10th day of September, 1902, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

This the 10th day of September, 1901.

MRS. E. H. DAGGETT,
Administratrix James S. Daggett,
sep 11 6t wo

Special Prices

OFFERED THIS WEEK IN

Children's School Shoes.

ESPECIALLY

Boys' and Youths' Shoes and Children's Rubbers.

LEVI McMILLAN & CO.,
Bell 'Phone 605. Fourth and Campbell streets.
oct 30 tf

Your Attention

Is called to the fact that deposits made with us on or before FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, will draw interest from that date at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If you are not already a depositor now is a good time to become one. All sums accepted—none too large, none too small.

The People's Savings Bank,
Opposite the Postoffice.
H. C. McQUEEN, President. JNO. S. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.
oct 30 tf F. W. DICK, Cashier.

BUTTER AND BUTTER

The kind that's good is the kind you want.

That's what we have and the kind we think you ought to buy. Every pound of our

Willow Run Butter

Is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

We'll sell it to you for 30c pound. If, after a trial, you think it is not the Best Butter in the city you can return it and we will cheerfully refund your money.

"Pickles."

A new barrel of "Hirsch's" sour Pickles at 1c each.

"BUCKWHEAT."

"Ontario Mills" new prepared Buckwheat, 3 pound package only 15c

H. J. BIERMAN & CO.,
Bell 'Phone No. 39. 215 Market Street. oct 29 tf

FRESH HOME-MADE

Butter

TO-DAY.

BEST MILK YOU

EVER USED.

E. WARREN & SON.
oct. 29 1y

Huyler's Candies.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

HOME-MADE CANDY
15c per pound.

Fruits of All Kinds.

Ice Cream,
ANY FLAVOR.

J. W. PLUMMER, Jr.,
Bell 'Phone 880. 124 Princess Street. Inter-State 132.
oct 19 tf

ROE MULLETS.

35,000 Pounds New Mullets.
110 Dozen Fish Roe.
411 Empty Fish Kegs.
1,016 Bbls. Michigan Flour.
208 Boxes Smoked Herring.
2,160 Selected C. C. Nuts.
218 Bags Shot.
701 Kegs Steel Nails.
110 Martin's Cheese.
1,086 Bushels R. P. Oats.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
308, 310, 312 Nutt street,
oct 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Notice the Brass Bed

IN THE WINDOW OF THE

A. M. SUSMAN FURNITURE CO.

A $75.00 Bed will be reduced 50c per day until sold.

Also we will call your special attention to our fine Dining Chairs, of which we have twenty-five different grades.

Our 15 per cent. discount lasts until November 8. Trusting you will give us a call and be convinced. Thanking you for your past favors and soliciting your future patronage, we are

Yours to help,
The A. M. Susman Furniture Co.,
110 and 112 Market Street,
oct 25 tf Wilmington, N. C.

FOR RENT,

Or will lease for a term of years the Double Store on Water street, between Chesnut and Mulberry, occupied several years by the Willard Bag Manufactory.

D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent,
ag 14 tf

Mullets!

NEW CATCH JUST IN.

Also Fish Barrels for packing Mullets.

Salt in 200 lbs., 180 lbs. and 100 lbs. Sacks.

We also have a full line of Groceries such as

Flour, Sugar, Rice,

Coffee, Cakes, Candy, Sardines and Oysters, Virginia Water Ground Meal

and most any other thing that you can find in the grocery line. All of which we offer to the trade at living prices.

Williams Bros.
sep 28 tf

CARNIVAL VISITORS.

Enjoy yourselves, and buy the best on earth in

"CREMO,"
"CUBAN BLOSSOM"
CIGARS.

"MATCH IT"
CHEROOT.
"CREMO,"
"CUBAN BLOSSOM,"
"MATCH IT."

The greatest sellers in the town, and kept by all stores and everywhere Cigars are sold

Vollers & Hashagen,
oct 13 tf

Still Going

at New York Cost.

We have moved our large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, etc., to our upstairs floors, from next door; and have nice easy rising steps, so that you will have to make but little effort to see the Real Values that await you. Our purpose is to let the retail trade have the full benefit of the Close Out Sale, and judging from the crowds we have, the public appreciates it, and the people are benefiting themselves. We have DEAD LOADS of great values to sell yet, so come and get your share.

Our Shoe Business is Booming also, and why! Because our customers say we sell the Best Shoes Made for the money we charge.

We extend a cordial welcome to the Elks and everybody else.

Mercer & Evans Co.'s

DEPARTMENT STORES.
oct 13 tf

New Goods.

Bagging and Ties,
New Mullets,

FIRST PAT. FLOUR,

2ND PAT. FLOUR,
STRAIGHT FLOUR,
SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE,
MEAL, GRITS, MOLASSES,
WHEAT BRAN,
CANNED GOODS, SOAP,
LYE, STARCH, SALT, &c.

Send me your orders.
Special attention given to consignments.

S. P. McNAIR.
an 26 tf

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30.

THE SUGAR FIGHT.

Sugar will figure pretty extensively when the reciprocity question comes up in Congress, for the Sugar Trust will be there with its lobbyists fighting for reciprocity with Cuba on the line of free raw sugar, and the beet sugar men will be there with their lobbyists fighting all reciprocity based on free sugar of any kind. It is easy to see through the programme of the Sugar Trust for it buys its crude sugar and if it can get that crude sugar from Cuba, for instance, free of duty it would be millions in its coffers, for it wouldn't give the sugar consumers the benefit of that. If it succeeded in that it would also strike the beet sugar industry a crippling, if not fatal, blow, for with free crude sugar from Cuba it could undersell the beet sugar manufacturers and thus remove its only competitor and have the sugar business entirely in its own hands.

The only prospect the sugar consumer would have for cheaper sugar would be by removing all duties from sugar, crude or refined. This would throw the markets open, encourage the importation and competition and would give the consumers the benefit of Cuban prices. But neither the Sugar Trust nor the sugar beet men are going to permit that if they can prevent it for it would destroy the monopoly of the former and possibly the industry of the latter, for home-made beet sugar could not compete with Cuban cane sugar.

The sugar imported by this country annually amounts to $100,000,000, in addition to what is produced at home. This includes the tariff duties on this sugar. In addition to the tariff the consumers pay on this imported sugar, they have to pay a corresponding amount on every pound of domestic sugar consumed, whether it be produced from the cane or beet, or come from the refineries of the sugar Trust, which gets the benefit of the protective duties on every pound of sugar it refines and sells, while it does nothing whatever to encourage or stimulate the cultivation of either cane or beets. In this respect there is no comparison between it and the beet sugar manufacturers, for they do encourage and stimulate the cultivation of beets by erecting plants for the manufacture of the sugar, and buying at a compensating price all the beets the farmers raise. As between the two, if any favors are to be extended to either the beet sugar manufacturers are more entitled to consideration than the grasping sugar Trust, which benefits only itself and is now making war upon the beet sugar makers, and in making war upon them also makes war upon the beet growing industry, which has attained considerable proportions and become a source of profit to a good many farmers in the States where the beets are grown.

As we see it there is little probability of any material reduction in the tariff on sugar, and of reciprocity with Cuba or any other sugar-producing State depends upon that there will be no reciprocity, for between the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar manufacturers they will have strength enough in Congress to defeat any material reduction on sugar.

But if any action were taken looking to a reduction of duties it should embrace both the crude and refined sugars, and then neither the Sugar Trust nor the beet sugar makers could complain of partiality to the other, and the public might possibly get some of the benefit, although this is very doubtful. To give the public the benefit of competition our ports should be thrown open to sugar, to the sugar of the world, which would make it practically impossible for a few men to control the stock in market and the market, as can be done when the sugar of only certain territory is so admitted.

Under reciprocity with Hawaii, sugar from those islands has been admitted free for twenty-five years. But Carl Spreckles, who owned large sugar plantations in the islands and had refineries in San Francisco, bought the bulk of the crop and thus controlled it, and having no competition on the Pacific kept the prices up as high or higher than they were on the Atlantic side, where the Sugar Trust had control of the business. Whether reciprocity with Hawaii was of any commercial advantage to the country or not, it certainly was not in giving it cheaper sugar, for the only persons who were benefited by that were the sugar growers of Hawaii and the sugar manipulators who bought and worked their sugar.

As it will be next to impossible to construct a reciprocity treaty with Cuba that would meet with the approval of the conflicting sugar interests in this country, so will it be difficult to devise any reciprocity system that will be satisfactory and beneficial, or that may not do as much harm in one way as it may do good in another.

If, for instance, Cuban sugar were put upon the free list other countries which buy much more from us than Cuba does might construe this as discriminating against them and demand the same treatment for their sugar that we give the sugar of Cuba. If we made reciprocity treaties with any or all of these they would certainly try to include sugar, and if this were included it would practically open our ports to the world at such low rates as to deprive both the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar makers of the protection they say is necessary to the preservation of these industries. This applies to a good many other things besides sugar, so that when they began to work on their reciprocity treaties and at the same time continue protection to the industries that ask for it they will encounter a good many troublesome obstacles.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following advice, which we clip from the Charleston *News and Courier*, which caught it on the fly, has good sense enough in it to recommend it to the thoughtful consideration of every cotton planter, whether he plants much or little cotton:

"Food for man and beast is usually purchased at a very high rate of interest, 'an unreasonably high rate.' The merchant is strained during the Summer season and cannot afford to take the risk of selling to an improvident farmer without 'charging well for food supplies.' Harvest comes and the cotton is delivered to the merchant, and in many cases the farmer must then seek credit to begin the next crop. 'So long as such conditions exist, the South will not prosper with the North and East.' The cotton acreage must be reduced and something else substituted. 'One-fourth the acreage in cotton, if put in pasturage, will supply meat and lard, milk and butter for home use. The hay and hulls and meat that go from town to the farm could as well be produced on the farm.' One acre properly cultivated will furnish feed for the poultry. A half-acre will produce more rice than an ordinary family will consume in a year. The eggs produced on a farm should pay for all the sugar and coffee. What is left of the fourth of the usual cotton acreage will make a goat and sheep pasture which will supply mutton fully six months in the year.

"Let the farmer plant half his usual acreage of cotton, 'cultivate it well, and sell it for cash, owing nothing for the crop, and he will be happy, his merchant relieved and both prosperous.' If any farmer does not believe in this plan he will do well to try it. 'Men can live at home and prosper. They will never prosper making cotton to buy bread, meat, hay, molasses and lard.'"

The substance of this has been given to the cotton growers of the South scores of times in different forms. They have been urged by commissioners of agriculture, by farmers' conventions and others interested in Southern agriculture, to plant less cotton, and adopt diversified farming, and wherever this has been done the farmers have profited by it. The condition of these farmers is so much better than the condition of those who stick to the all-cotton lunacy, the surprising thing is that any urging should be needed to make diversified farming general—the rule instead of the exception. The farmer who puts all his dependence in one crop, no matter what the crop may be, makes a mistake. He may succeed in one year and fail in five, and even if he succeed he will not be as well off as if he had raised his home supplies for it takes a good deal of his cotton to pay for these, if he has to buy them.

WHAT OUR COTTON MILLS ARE DOING.

According to Latham and Alexander's Cotton Movement and Fluctuations the mills of this country consumed in 1900-1901, 3,588,501 bales of cotton, of which the Northern mills consumed 1,967,570 bales and the Southern mills 1,620,931. The Northern mills consumed 100,730 bales less than they did in the preceding year, while the Southern mills consumed 23,819 bales more. This makes in the aggregate 76,911 bales less than were consumed in the preceding year, attributed, in part at least, to the disturbances in China.

The following table shows the consumption of Southern mills by States for 1900-1901 and 1899-1900, with increase or decrease in each:

State.	1900-1901.	1899 1900	Gain.
South Carolina	810 486	497,146	13,340
North Carolina	434,978	435,686	—708
Georgia	354,490	339,110	15,380
Alabama	164 357	147,922	16,435
Virginia	36,744	48,427	—11,683
Tennessee	35 407	37,747	—2,340
Mississippi	24,305	20,540	1,753
Kentucky	23,985	27,539	—3,554
Louisiana	16,547	16,430	107
Texas	12,963	18,037	—5,057
Missouri	4,891	4,148	743
Arkansas	1,729	2,380	—651
Total	1,920 931	1,897,112	23,819

—Indicates decrease.

The Northern mills consumed only 347,639 bales more than the Southern mills did. With the increase of consumption by the Southern mills so far this year, the estimates are that they will consume 2,000,000 bales, which would put them very near last year's consumption by the Northern mills, the difference being only 68,300 bales.

But the most notable and at the same time most gratifying feature of these statements is that while the Northern mills have apparently reached the maximum of consumption, under present conditions, the Southern mills not withstanding the disturbances in China, where they find a market for considerable of their output, have steadily increased their output, and continue to increase, which is proof that they can make money manufacturing when the Northern mills can't. The decreased consumption by Northern mills, compared with the increased and increasing consumption by Southern mills, is proof of this, if proof were needed.

About 800 feet of the bed of a railway in Lake county, Illinois, began to settle about two months ago. It kept on settling until it had settled a hundred feet or more. It took 7,500 carloads of stuff to fill it up. The supposition is that the sinking was caused by the exhaustion of natural gas. Something of the same kind occurred in spots in digging the Chicago canal, where the bottom fell out and filling became necessary.

The latest newspaper crank to come to the front in quest of notoriety is a Copenhagener who has wagered that he can trot around the globe handcuffed, without a red in his pocket and he must neither beg or steal. He is permitted to remove his handcuffs two hours each day for rest, to bathe and change clothing. He has arrived at New York. Freaks like him ought to be cuffed and sent back.

If President Roosevelt will omit from his messages, as it is said he will, reviews of the Department reports, it will be a commendable departure and his messages will stand a better chance of being read. As these department reports are all printed Congressmen who desire can study them at their leisure. Omitting them will save the President and his secretaries lots of useless labor.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— There is one thing in connection with this dinner business the President overlooked. There's going to be a Theodore Roosevelt in every negro cabin in the South before the country's two years older. *Chattanooga Times, Ind.*

—— In the face of his bold and courageous words, that he wanted Sir George White to escape any responsibility, if Ladysmith should be surrendered, General Redvers Buller has been dismissed from the English army. It is to be hoped that he will live long enough to see that justice is done him, which in time, is sure to come.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— It is an ill wind that blows no one good. The war in South Africa has cost the Boers their independence and the British thousands of lives and hatfuls of money, but in this country the gain therefrom is great, as witness the shipments of supplies from New York, for the use of the English army. Within a few weeks 1,200,000 bushels of oats have been purchased. Thus far 560,000 bushels have gone by two steamers. About 240,000 bushels will be shipped this week, leaving 400,000 bushels of oats for subsequent boats. *Boston Commercial Bulletin, Ind.*

—— Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who, though ranking merely as a captain, was practically the high cockalorum of the navy during, before and after the Spanish war, and who lorded it over commodores and admirals as well as "subs" from his perch in the Bureau of Navigation, is to be "rewarded," says a Washington dispatch, by being placed in command of the European station. Naturally the squadron on the station is to be increased to a size befitting the prospective nominee, so that when he shall hobnob with the rulers of "the King's navee" it may be as the commander of the biggest lot of ships the United States ever had in European waters. To him who hath shall be given.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

Presiding Elder's Appointments, Wilmington District.

Clinton, Johnson's Chapel, Oct. 26, 27.
Zion church, Zion, Oct. 30.
Bladen church, Windsor, Nov. 2, 3
Southport, Nov. 6.
Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, Nov. 9, 10.
Burgaw church, Burgaw, Nov. 13.
Jacksonville and Richlands, Richlands, Nov. 15.
Onslow, Tabernacle, Nov. 16, 17.
Scott's Hill church, Scott's Hill Nov. 18.
Waccamaw, Nov. 22.
Whiteville, Chadbourn, Nov. 23, 24.
Bladen street, Nov. 27.
Market street, Nov. 28.
Kenansville, Charity, Nov. 29.
Magnolia, Providence, Nov. 30, Dec. 1.

R. B. JOHN, P. E.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50c at R R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 26, 1878.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—My Dear Sir: Justice to you demands that I should give you my experience with your excellent medicine TEETHINA. Our little girl, just thirteen months old, has had much trouble teething. Every remedy was exhausted in the shape of prescriptions from family physicians. Her bowels confined to pass off pure blood and burning fever continued for days at a time. Her life was almost despaired of. Her mother determined to try TEETHINA, and in a day or two there was a great change—new life had returned—the bowels were regular, and, thanks to TEETHINA, the little babe is now doing well. Yours, etc. D. W. MCIVER,
Editor and Proprietor Tuskegee (Ala.) News.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

The Engineer

Leaning from the cab window does more with his ears than his eyes. The "rumble and grumble and roar" of his engine are to him articulate speech, and a false note in that jumble of sounds would catch his ear as quickly as a discord would strike the ear of the leader of an orchestra.

He thinks more of his engine than himself. That is why he neglects to notice symptoms which are full of warning. The foul tongue, the bitter taste, sour risings, and undue fullness after eating are but symptoms of dyspepsia or some form of disease involving the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. In time the heart, liver, lungs, or other organs are involved and the engineer has to lay off.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh 165 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greensboro *Record*: The county authorities should demand that reward offered by the company furnishing the steel cages for the jail. It is said that they have a standing reward of $1,000 if any man or set of men will saw the bars within a reasonable time. Two "greenies" made the trip Saturday night.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The Acme Machine Works is building a brand new locomotive. It is the same as one seen running through Goldsboro, with all the improvements, including air-brakes attached. There are possibly a great many people who do not know that such high class work could be done right here in our midst.

— Newton *Enterprise*: The farmers are beginning to sow wheat this week. They are later this year than ever known before, but they want to escape the ravages of the fly. —— There is on exhibition in one of the windows of T. R. Abernethy's drug store one of the largest stalks of cotton we ever saw in this section. It is over six feet tall and about six feet from tip to tip of the branches. It is full of open cotton, bolls, squares and blossoms, and makes a fine show. —— A man, woman and two children, who have walked from one of the Northern States, and whose passage through several North Carolina towns has been noted in the papers, were here one day last week. They went to the sheriff's office to see if the tax on a small house in Hickory which they own had been paid.

— Charlotte *News*: Dick Davis, a well known negro of the Pineville section, was shot and instantly killed Saturday night while returning to Pineville from a negro picnic in Providence township. While on the picnic grounds Davis and several other negroes engaged in a row. The trouble was thought to have been settled, but in going home there was a renewal of the row. The testimony before the coroner's jury Sunday brought out the following facts: Two negroes by the name of Crockett and Morris had some trouble with Davis on the picnic grounds. Davis started home when he either met or overtook Crockett and Morris. The trouble was again renewed. The negroes again separated. Crockett and Morriss going on ahead. They stopped by the roadside and waited for Davis to come along. It was not long before he did and as he approached, Crockett fired the fatal shot. Morris was arrested as being an accessory to the crime. Both Crockett and Davis are in the county jail. They were arrested Sunday afternoon shortly after the finding of the coroner's jury.

TWINKLINGS

— Wanted: By the American people, a Patent Indestructible Naval Hero, Warranted not to shrink.—*Life.*

— "At least," observed the proud trotter, "we will always be remembered by the proverb, 'horse sense.' No one ever heard of 'automobile sense.'"—*Chicago News.*

— "An umbrella is the badge of worldly preferment in the Orient." "A subtle reminder that worldly preferment is easily lost."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— How It Originated: Teacher—"Why did the Pilgrim fathers set apart a day of thanksgiving?" Johnny—"I s'pose they wanted to play football with the Indians."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "An' did O'Brien have a good wake?" asked Rafferty of Mulligan. "Did he!" replied Mulligan. "Sure, and if he'd been aloive to injoy it he'd a thought he was havin' the toime of his life."—*Judge.*

— The Widow—Yes, Mr. Gibbs proposed last night, but when I thought of poor dear Charles, I refused—absolutely refused—to marry again—— Friend — Indeed! The Widow—To marry again before the year was out.

— Farmer Gray—"Did you hear the loons last night, Miss Citybred?" Miss Citybred—"Were those loons? Why, I thought it was some college boys giving their college cry."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Dibbs (facetiously)—"This is a picture of my wife's first husband." Dobbs—"Great snakes! What a brain less looking idiot! But I did not know your wife was married before she met you." Dibbs—"She wasn't. That is a picture of myself at the age of 20."—*Tit-Bits.*

— His Mission: "It is your aim, of course," said his intimate friend, "to make people think?" "No," replied the popular lecturer, in a burst of confidence, "my business is to make people think they think—or, rather, to make them think I think they think."—*Life.*

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

USE YOUR OWN IDEAS

LEARN A LESSON FROM THE WISDOM OF NAPOLEON.

The Fear of Critics Did Not Disturb That Hard Headed Man, and He Accomplished Things That Others Declared to Be Impossible.

If you suggest a new and a good idea to ten men, this will happen:

Five of the ten will reject the idea—first, because it is new, and, second, because they themselves did not think of it.

The next three will consider the suggestion vaguely, be faintly impressed with it, but reject it. They will say that they think the idea not feasible. In reality they will be incapable of the mental effort necessary to grasp fresh mental processes.

The ninth—very probably—will tell you that some one else tried the idea before. That "some one else" failed. Therefore you will fail, and he will waste no time on what has been tried vainly.

If your tenth man happens to be a strong man, he will make as much of the idea as circumstances will permit.

If he has Napoleon's character, he will realize the scheme despite circumstances, for this was one of his true sayings: "Circumstances—I make circumstances."

He did not boast when he said things of that sort. There was no "boast" in him. He said what was true.

You think of Napoleon as a flashing, flaming genius. In reality he was first of all a man of common sense. He saw things in their true proportions.

Mme. d'Houdetot said of him, "He contracts history and expands imagination." And Lord Dudley said: "He has thrown a doubt on all past glory. He has made all future renown impossible."

It is difficult, either with cold detailing of facts or wildest indulgence in hyperbole, to magnify Napoleon's material achievements.

But remember that his greatness, best understood by himself, is attributed by him—first, to his common sense, and, second, to the fact that he refuses to consider another's failure any proof that he must fail.

Read Napoleon's campaigns. Napoleon won all his battles as, if you win, you will win yours. He won his victories by studying his adversaries. He prepared for victory by ignoring the fears and doubts of others, relying on his own courage and common sense.

You know that Napoleon crossed the Alps with an army in the dead of winter. You have seen pictures of him absurdly posed in a snowstorm on the edge of a precipice on a draggle tailed horse, an eagle flying overhead. But he did not pose. If there was a precipice, he kept away from it, and he took his achievement calmly.

Many of the ablest military writers had said and proved to the satisfaction of all but Napoleon that the Alps could not be crossed in winter. Had not those Alps kept back the savage hordes through centuries of winter?

Napoleon, perfectly well knowing that he was the greatest of men in military wisdom, rejected all talk and studied the case for himself. Then he crossed the Alps quite easily as he had mapped out the work. And when it was done he talked of it in common sense fashion.

"The winter," says Napoleon, "is not the most favorable season for the passage of lofty mountains. The snow is then firm, the weather settled, and there is nothing to fear from avalanches, the real and only danger to be apprehended in the Alps. On those high mountains there are often very fine days in December, of a dry cold, with extreme calmness in the air."

Quite simple it was, you see, and Napoleon did it quite simply.

When Napoleon appeared, if anything was settled in the minds of men and especially of fighters it was this: That nothing new remained to be discovered in war. Napoleon, just for a change, did everything new.

The general who tried to get hold of him felt as this humble writer once felt when he tried to catch a lobster under a shelving rock in the English channel and caught by mistake a middle sized devilfish that had gone in after the lobster ahead.

A little training will teach you to seize a lobster before he can seize you. But such training is useless when you surprise a devilfish. The men of war who dealt with Napoleon went lobster hunting and found a devilfish.

Other generals, for instance, were guided, terrified and controlled by their commissaries. Napoleon ignored his in his usual calm way. He says:

"What creates great difficulty in the profession of the land commander is the necessity of feeding so many men and animals. If he allows himself to be guided by the commissaries, he will never stir."

Our doubts and fears and mental timidity are the "commissaries" that keep so many of us from stirring or winning.

Let Napoleon teach you to form your own conclusions, work out your own problems and not tremble before that old bugaboo "impossible." Only the man who tries new things adds new things to the world's wealth and knowledge. Be, like Napoleon, among those who try. Emerson wrote:

"We cannot in the universal imbecility, indecision and indolence of men sufficiently congratulate ourselves on this strong and ready actor who took occasion by the beard and showed us how much may be accomplished by the mere force of such virtues as all men possess in less degrees—namely, by punctuality, by personal attention, by courage and thoroughness."—New York Journal.

Beating the Mails.

"The cheapest man I ever knew?" said the postman. "His name was John Smith, and he was cheaper than pins on bargain day. He used to get letters from his brother-in-law and would open the envelope by holding it over a teakettle. Then he would take out the letter and read it, write an answer, put the answer in the same old envelope and seal it up again. This done, he would take it to the postoffice, explain that the letter couldn't possibly belong to him, and he didn't want to open another man's mail. Of course as his brother-in-law's five day return card was on the envelope the postoffice officials would send it back."—Indianapolis Sun.

Buckingham Palace.

Buckingham palace stands on the site of pleasure grounds known in the days of Evelyn any Pepys and frequently mentioned in their diaries as the Mulberry gardens. The property was eventually bought by the Duke of Buckingham, who erected the first house, which, however, was not large or handsome, notwithstanding that it was even then called Buckingham palace. George III purchased it from the dowager Duchess of Buckingham as a residence for Queen Charlotte, whose palace, Somerset House, in the Strand, was required for public purposes. After much haggling with his majesty's agent the duchess parted with it for £60,000. It was not greatly altered till 1824, when it was enlarged and almost rebuilt after designs by Joseph Nash for the London residence of the royal family.—London Chronicle.

A Careless Remark.

"I am really afraid you hurt that actor's feelings," said Miss Cayenne.

"In what way?"

"You said he played his part very well. You know he is very sensitive, and by using the word 'part' he may have thought you were trying to imply that he is not the whole show."—Washington Star.

His Vocation.

Visitor—Can I have a few words with you, sir?

Busy Man—A very few. What are you—a book solicitor?

Visitor—Quite the contrary. I am a book dispenser. It is money that I solicit.—Boston Transcript.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT. For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

The Home Beer

Whatever you drink outside, let your home beer be Schlitz. That is pure beer. Nobacilli in it—nothing to make you bilious.

Beer is a saccharine product, and the germs multiply rapidly in it. The slightest taint of impurity quickly ruins its healthfulness.

We go to the utmost extremes to prevent that. Cleanliness is a science where Schlitz beer is brewed.

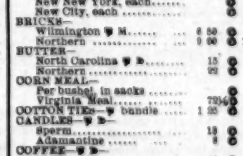
We even cool the beer in plate glass rooms in nothing but filtered air.

Then we filter the beer. Then we sterilize every bottle.

And Schlitz beer is aged. The beer that makes you bilious is green beer.

When you order a beer for your home, get the healthfulness without the harm. Get a pure beer—get an old beer—get Schlitz. Call for the Brewery Bottling.

'Phone I. S. 202, Sol Bear & Co., 20 Market St., Wilmington. Call for the Brewery Bottling.



On a Fee.

"Doctor," said the stingy man, who was trying to save a fee, meeting Dr. Sharpe on the street, "what do you think of this? Very frequently I get severe pains in my feet. What's that a sign of?"

"I should say that was a sign of rain," replied the doctor.—Philadelphia Press.

The Ingrate.

This is an ungrateful world. It not infrequently happens that the man who laughs the loudest at the mother-in-law jokes at the vaudeville show is the man who lives at the expense of his wife's mother and depends upon her to supervise the cooking, perhaps to do it.—Boston Transcript.

To Oldest Residents.

Turning to the picturesque resident, the man from the east, with a praiseworthy desire to be pleasant, asked:

"Have you lived here long?"

"Naw!" replied Lariat Lem, carelessly shifting his gun from one hand to the other. "Nobody lives here long."—Chicago Herald.

The Boston Boys' Ranch.

A western cattle ranch belonging to the children of some Boston people has been named by them "Focus," because it is where the sons raise meat.—Boston Transcript.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6½	7
Standard	7½	7¾
Burlaps	6	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED		
Hams ℔	12½	14
Sides ℔	9	10
Shoulders ℔	9	9½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔	8	9½
Shoulders ℔	19	9½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 25	1 45
Second-hand machine	1 35	1 45
New New York, each		1 50
New City, each		1 50
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℳ	6 50	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔	15	18
Northern	22	28
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks		70½
Virginia Meal	70½	73
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	1 25	1 30
CANDLES—℔		
Sperm	13	66
Adamantine	8	11
COFFEE—℔		
Laguyra	11	12½
Rio	9	11
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		9
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	20 00	20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-bbl	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	11 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		7 75
No. 1 Nice Herring, ℔ keg	2 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔		10
" Extra	4 00	5 00
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	3 00	3 25
Choice	3 25	3 50
Straight	3 60	3 85
First Patent	4 75	4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔		10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	78	83
Mixed Corn	78	78
Oats, from store (mixed)		50
Oats, Rust Proof		70
Cow Peas	95	90
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green salted	4	5
Dry flint	10	11
Dry salt	9	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s		
No 1 Timothy	1 00	1 05
Rice Straw	40	50
Eastern	90	95
Western	90	90
North River		90
N. C. Crop	75	80
HOOP IRON—℔ ℔	6	6¼
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	12½	14
Dairy Cream	12	12½
Half cream	10	12½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	9½	12½
North Carolina	10	12½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	1 25
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City mess		16 00
Rump		14 00
Prime		13 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11	12
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		1 25
Liverpool	90	1 10
American	90	1 00
In 196 ℔ Sacks	50	60
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	5½
Standard A	5⅛	5¼
White Extra C	4⅞	5
Extra C, Golden	4½	4¾
C Yellow	4	4¼
LUMBER (city sawed) ℳ ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	13 00	50 00
Rough edge Plank	13 00	18 00
" Wide		
" Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	13 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		31
Barbadoes, in barrels		28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	14	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	14
Syrup, in barrels	17	27
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 65	2 50
OAKUM, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	4
STAVES, ℔ ℳ—℔ ℳ barrel	5 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ℳ ft, log—Shipping	5 00	5 00
Common mill	5 00	5 00
Fair mill	6 00	6 00
Prime mill	6 50	7 50
Extra mill	8 00	8 50
SHINGLES, R. C. Cypress sawed		
ℳ 6-24 heart	6 25	7 00
" Sap	5 50	6 00
4-24 Heart	3 50	4 00
" Sap	2 50	3 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00	2 10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, October 29

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90c per barrel for strained and 95c per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.25 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.00 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 40@39½c; rosin steady at $1.20@1.25; tar firm at $1.45; crude turpentine steady at $1.40@2.40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	19
Rosin	18
Tar	68
Crude turpentine	45

Receipts same day last year—22 casks spirits turpentine, 340 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar, 118 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 15-16 cts ℔ ℔
Good ordinary	6 5-16 " "
Low middling	6 15-16 " "
Middling	7¼ " "
Good middling	7 13-16 " "

Same day last year, market dull at 9c for middling.

Receipts—2,364 bales; same day last year, 255.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 60@65c.

CORN—Firm, 75 to 77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13 to 14c per pound; shoulders, 11 to 12c; sides, 11 to 12c.

EGGS—Dull at 16@17c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 25 to 30c; springs, 10@30c.

TURKEYS—Nothing doing.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 40@50c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Money on call steady at 3½@4 per cent., last loan at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾ for demand and at 483⅞@483¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 484¼ and 487½. Commercial bills 482¾@483¼. Bar silver 57¾; Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U S. refunding 2's, reg'd, 108½; U. S refunding 2's, coupon, 108¼; U. S 3's reg'd 107¼; do. coupon, 108¾; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 137¼; do. coupon 138¾; U S. 4's, old reg'd, 111¾; do. coupon, 111¾; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 106¾; coupon, 107½. Southern Railway 5's 119½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 104⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio 43; Manhattan L 120¾; N. Y. Central 157½; Reading 42; do. 1st pref'd 76¾; do 2nd pref'd 53½; St Paul 168¾; do. pref'd, 190; Southern R'way 31⅞; do. pref'd 87. Amalgamated Copper 86¼; American Tobacco —; People's Gas 103¾; Sugar 117¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron 39¼; U. S. Leather 11⅜; do. pref'd, 80½; Western Union 91½; U. S Steel 41⅝; do. preferred 90½; Mexican National —; Standard Oil 712@720; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 59½; do. preferred 121.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 25¾@25¾; do. preferred, 49½@49¾; do 4s 83¼@83¾.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 38¾@39c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Spirits turpentine firm and unchanged. Rosin firm and unchanged.

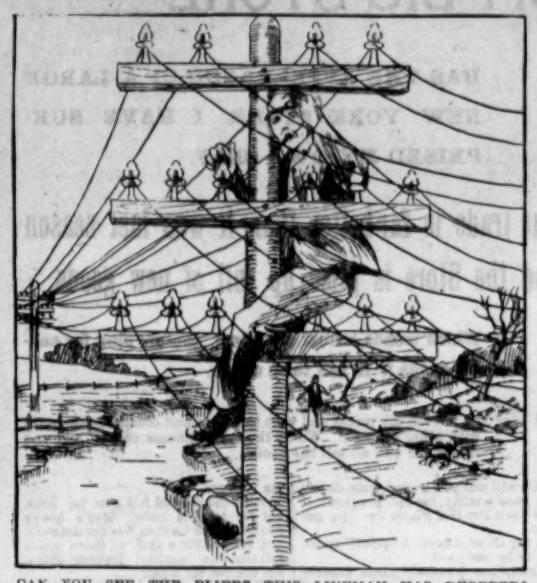
SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35½c; receipts 1,490 casks; sales 1,125 casks; exports 676 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 3,918 barrels; sales 1,490 barrels; exports 2,100 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

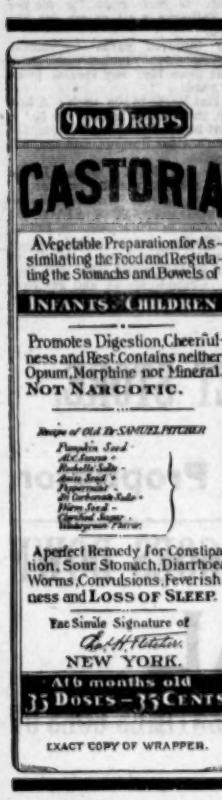
By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, October 29.—The cotton market opened weak with prices four to six points lower and during the rest of the forenoon displayed a disposition to respond readily to anything in the shape of bear news to the exclusion of all influences of the opposite character. As compared with 7 95 last night, January sold off to 7 83 with other months down in accordance. The room, made courageous by success on the bear side during the past few days, sold without reserve. They were justified to some extent by very weak English cables, an enormous movement of cotton to the ports and by continued fine crop weather over the entire belt. Free offerings of spot cotton in Southern markets with a falling off in demand from American spinners added to the heaviness of the market. Soon after midday the weekly government report issued from New Orleans made its appearance but proved to be something of a stand-off, whereas a light yield was indicated, climatic conditions were said to be ideal for harvesting the crop and maturing late cotton. After working up to 7 89 on January on profit-taking by pit shorts, the market again eased off under scattering sales of long cotton and pressure from the bear side, based on liberal estimates for to

PUZZLE PICTURE.



CAN YOU SEE THE PLIERS THIS LINEMAN HAS DROPPED?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ROBERTS' CURES CHILLS TASTELESS CURES GRIPPE CHILL TONIC NO CURE 25¢ NO PAY LOOK FOR THE RED CROSS ON EVERY BOTTLE

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THE BILLIARD TABLE

ORIGINALLY IT WAS A SOMEWHAT QUEER ARRANGEMENT.

It Was Square In Shape and Had Three Pockets, All on One Side—The Primitive Game Was Played With Two Balls, Both White.

There were days in the dark ages when even the best appointed of country houses had to do without its billiard table. In those melancholy times our nobility and gentry had to employ their all too numerous leisure hours in the domestic pastime of shovelboard—or shuffleboard—to give it its more correct designation. This was a table of varying length, the longer the better, generally about three feet or a trifle more in width, and the game consisted in "shuffling" flat disks of metal along it, with the object of leaving them as near the farther edge as possible. If the luck or skill of the performer left his disk overhanging the edge, he scored three, if between the edge and a line three or four inches of it two, and he marked one for a shuffle that left him between that line and one considerably closer to him.

The game does not sound wildly exciting, but it was popular enough, and great care was expended in the construction of the tables. "It is remarkable," says one Dr. Plott, quoted in Strutt, "that in the hall at Chartley the shuffleboard table, though ten yards one foot and an inch long, is made up of about 260 pieces, which are generally about 18 inches long, some few only excepted, that are scarce a foot, which, being laid on longer boards for support underneath, are so accurately joined and glued together that no shuffleboard whatever is freer from rubs or casting."

The original billiard table, according to Strutt, was square and had only three pockets, all on one side. "About the middle of the table was placed a small arch of iron and in a right line at a little distance from it an upright cone called the king." At certain times, he goes on to explain (with a delightful vagueness), it was necessary for the ball to be driven through the one and round the other without knocking either of them down. Of the method of scoring he is silent. Mississippi (which he prefers to spell with one "p") appears from his description to have been a kind of bridge bagatelle, while the rocks of Scilly was the picturesque name given to that form of bagatelle where the board is studded with pins to guard the several holes. But these have little to do with the real game. It is interesting to notice that in the reign of George II billiards were under the ban of the law, £10 being the statutable fine for any public housekeeper convicted of keeping a table on his premises.

In "The Game of Billiards, Scientifically Explained and Practically Set Forth In a Series of Novel and Extraordinary Stories, Etc."—for those were the days of lengthy title pages—there is a certain amount of information to be gleaned as to the early game. This work was published in 1839 and written by Edward Kentfield of Brighton, a player of no small importance in the old days. On the strength of Shakespeare's well known line in "Antony and Cleopatra" this ingenious writer assigns to the game an antiquity at least as old as the battle of Actium (31 B. C.), "unless," he remarks with a charming simplicity, "we are to accuse Shakespeare of a gross anachronism."

In 1580, however, occurs the first specific mention of a table existing in Europe. France claims the credit. The early tables, like those for shovelboard, had beds of wood, oak for choice. Marble was occasionally used in the halls of the great. Slate beds made their appearance for the first time in 1827. So, too, the original pockets were wooden boxes, and the cues were innocent of leather tips, so that side or draw were out of the question. The cushions were originally stuffed with flock, subsequently made of list or felt. The rubber cushion arrived at the same epoch as the slate bed.

"About 50 years ago," writes Kentfield, which would bring us to the date of the French revolution, "it was discovered that if a cue were cut obliquely at the point or rounded a little on one side, so as to present a broader surface to the ball, it might be struck below the middle, and this strange instrument was then adopted for occasional strokes and obtained the name of 'Jeffery,' presumably from its inventor. It was not until some 20 years later that leathern tips began to come into fashion, and even then it took some considerable time to discover the virtues of chalk."

The modern game developed as slowly as the apparatus it required. Originally there were only two white balls, and the sole object of the player was to pocket his opponent while keeping himself out. It was in fact pool reduced to the simplest possible form. Twelve up was the customary game. On the introduction of the red ball it was felt that the game would go too fast, so the "winning" game was introduced, in which the players struck alternately, irrespective of success. Afterward came the "winning and following game," in which the player followed his stroke after a winning hazard. But in both of these games the pocketing of his own ball counted against the player, which, by the way, is the origin of the term "losing hazard."

The ordinary game, cannons and pockets, appears to have developed itself soon after the introduction of the red ball. It was originally called "carombole," and the red ball was known (probably through a corruption of this word) as the "carom ball." In America a cannon is still called a carom. Etymologists differ as to whether our expression is a still further corruption. Cannons and losing hazards once established in popular favor, the game soon assumed a sufficiently modern complexion. The frontispiece in Kentfield's folio volume, except for the cut of the players' clothes, might almost represent a game in progress today.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Stale Bread Economy.

A Long Island man who was showing a friend a couple of hunting dogs at his place the other day looked up as he heard the sound of approaching wheels. "Here's the bread man," he remarked, and as his friend gazed in surprise at the open cart laden with bulging sacks, thinking it the strangest baker's outfit he had yet seen, the owner of the dogs bought a barrel of the merchant's stuff.

"It's for the dogs, you know," he explained as the wagon drove off. "Broken up and mixed with other things it makes good food for them. That man does very well with his stale bread business. He buys the bread at a low price in the city when it is too old to sell to customers there. But it hasn't reached the dog food stage then by any means. He first retails it as long as he can to the Italians who work on the roads and do all the hard labor hereabouts. I believe they wash it down with beer of about the same state of freshness. Well, when the bread gets so stale that even the Italians can't eat it it is ready to be peddled around among the villages in the neighborhood. The farmers buy it to feed their pigs and chickens, and a good many people use it, as I do, for their dogs, so there is no loss or waste to cut down the dealer's profit."—New York Tribune.

The Bones of the Conqueror.

A splendid monument brilliant with gems and gold was erected by William Rufus over the ashes of his father, but in the Huguenot wars of the sixteenth century the Abbey of St. Stephen was plundered and partly destroyed, the shrine was wrecked, and the bones of the Conqueror were scattered about the church. A thigh bone of such size as to indicate a man of great stature was saved and placed in a new tomb when the church was restored in 1642. About a century later this second tomb was removed to another part of the choir, and in 1793, during the ruthless days of the terror, it, too, was rifled, and the last relic of "the famous baron" disappeared. The slab of black marble alone remains to mark the spot so tragically associated with the memory of Guliehmus Conquestor.—Good Words.

Woman's Debt to Cardui

Wharton, Texas, January 31, 1901.

Before I began taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught I had almost given up the idea of trying to get relief from my trouble. My menses did not last more than two days and I had cramps in the lower part of my stomach and my limbs ached. My eyes and nostrils became sore. But now since taking Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught I passed this month without a pain and ran the whole time. I feel like a new woman. I advise all suffering women to take Wine of Cardui. I owe my health to your wonderful "Woman's Relief".

Mrs. A. D. PAIGE.

Why will any woman hesitate to take Wine of Cardui with Mrs. Paige's plain, honest story before her?

WINE OF CARDUI

regulates the menses perfectly and cures all the distressing ills that are caused by the irregular flow. There is no excuse for any reader of this paper submitting to days of suffering every month. Do you think Mrs. Paige would let her trouble run another day again, now that she knows what it is to be well and strong? You will be like another woman in a short time if you secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today and take it according to directions. Mrs. Paige is only one among thousands of women who have secured relief from Wine of Cardui. It cures leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, and every kind of "female trouble." Try it!

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Cancer Microbe.

Cancer is caused by an animal microbe known to science as an amœba. The germ is not the same as that of consumption and cholera, the latter being vegetable growths, while the cancer germ is an animal growth, coming under the same head as those of malaria, yellow fever and smallpox. It is one of the lowest forms of animal life of which any trace has been found.

In shape the cancer microbe might be likened to an ideal money bag, slightly elongated. The upper portion, where the strings would be tied around the bag, contains the mouth. Under the microscope the germs are shown to possess an internal organism, embracing a digestive apparatus.

The microbe, entering the human body by what process we do not know, fastens upon the first cell which it encounters and begins to feed upon and destroy the cell tissue. Having emptied one cell, it cuts its way out and attacks another. During its life the microbe duplicates itself thousands of times, and the home tenanted by the colony it thus founds constitutes a cancer.

Drinking Madeira.

Mr. Charles Bellows, our ablest authority on Madeira, thus describes the old Madeira drinker taking a glass of wine: "First a few drops are poured in the glass. Then the glass is warmed before an open fire until the wine is thoroughly heated, and then the drops are poured back into the decanter. Then the glass is half filled and slowly brought under the nose. He shuts both eyes and sniffs the aroma for a full minute. Then he opens one eye and holds the glass up to to the light and with thumb and forefinger turns the glass round and round. Then, with a sigh, he tilts a few drops on the end of his tongue and rolls both eyes in a really alarming manner. If the wine pleases him, he finishes the glass, and if it does not he sets it down untasted. This does not seem to be an affectation, but the general method in which old Madeira is drunk by those who know, and I can assure you they are very few indeed."—New York Press.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store; every guaranteed.

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Salt on hand and cargo to arrive.

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Cheese, Full Cream.

Sardines, Salmon, Cakes.

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Corn, Oats, Hay.

Lime, Cement.

The Worth Co.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., Pa.

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The Power of These Magnetic Values Means for This Week

Record-Breaking sales at the "Busy Department Store. We mention only a few. All-wool 27-inch Batist for Waists. All colors in small Checks and Stripes. Our Special Busy Price 39c per yard. Others are now selling this goods at 60c.

50-inch Black Panama Cloth $1.25 per yard; easily worth $1.50.
50-inch Black Pepple Cheviot only $1.00.
56-inch Black Paca Cloth, $2.00 quality at $1.50.
50-inch Black Venetian, very fine quality, special $1.49.
50-inch Broadcloth, Black and all colors, at 99c; $1.25 value. Write for Samples.

Our Millinery Department is Up-to-Date.

A beautiful line of women's Glace Kid Gloves. The popular Two-Clasp style. New importations. New shades. All colors. Guaranteed. Special price $1.00.

It will be to your interest to visit us this week.

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Receive car fare for two-dollar purchases and over.

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THE BEST QUALITY AND THE CLEANEST COAL ON THE MARKET. FIRST CLASS

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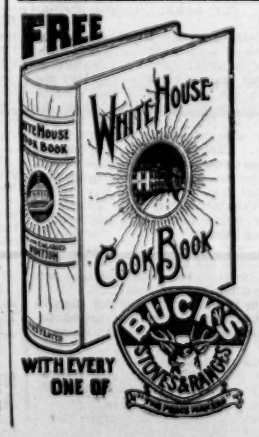
214 South Front Street.

BELL 'PHONE 645. INTERSTATE 72.

oct 27 tf



WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this famous COOK BOOK, which enables us to present one to each purchaser of our

CELEBRATED BUCK WHITE ENAMELED LINE STEEL RANGES.

Original price of this book were $5.00 per copy. We have a fine assortment of Buck and other standard Cooking and Heating Machines. Also have some special prices.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
sep 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.

Schedule in Effect Aug. 4, 1901.
Corrected.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.28 A. M., Warsaw 11.31 A. M., Goldsboro 12.01 P. M., Wilson 1.18 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.46 P. M., Tarboro 3.31 P. M. Weldon 4.30 P. M., Petersburg 6.08 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Norfolk 5.15 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.03 A. M., †Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.0. P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.36 P. M., Warsaw 8.43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.37 P. M., Wilson 10.30 P. M., †Tarboro 6.46 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.23 P. M. Weldon 1.30 A. M., †Norfolk 1.00 P. M. Petersburg 2.42 A. M., Richmond 5.30 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.30 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M. New York 1.00 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 4.14 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 5.25 P. M. — Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 2.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M. Marion 6.40 P. M., Florence 7.28 P. M. Sumter 9 12 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M. Denmark 5.55 A. M., Augusta 7.50 A. M. Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 11.15 P. M., Savannah 2.4 A. M., Jacksonville 8.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10 50 A. M., Tampa 10.00 P. M.

WEST BOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A. M. — No. 53—Passenger—Due Fayetteville 12.20 P. M., leaves Fayetteville 12.30 P. M., arrives Sanford 1.43 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 6.15 P. M. — No. 42—Passenger—Leave Boston *1.00 P. M., New York *5.00 P. M., Philadelphia 10.20 A. M., Baltimore 8.55 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.08 A. M., Petersburg 9.48 A. M., Norfolk 8.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M. Rocky Mount 12.52 P. M., Wilson 1.40 P. M., Goldsboro 2.26 P. M. Warsaw 4.25 P. M., Magnolia 4.40 P. M.

DAILY 9.25 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 10 night, New York 8.52 A. M., Philadelphia 11.33 A. M., Baltimore 1.46 P. M. Washington 3.12 P. M., Richmond 6.57 P. M., Petersburg 7.45 P. M., †Norfolk 3.3 P. M., Weldon 9.10 P. M., †Tarboro 6.23 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.15 A. M. Leave Wilson 5.57 A. M., Goldsboro 6.48 A. M., Warsaw 7.30 A. M., Magnolia 7.53 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.30 A. M., Jacksonville 12.30 A. M. — Sunday 12.15 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.30 A. M., Sanford 2.28 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.30 A. M., Charleston 6.45 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M. Macon 2.00 A. M., Augusta 6.20 P. M. Denmark 4.28 P. M. Columbia 9.40 A. M., Sumter 8.38 P. M., Florence 9.55 A. M., Marion 10.35 A. M., Chadbourn 11.43 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.12 A. M.

EAST BOUND.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 52—Passenger—Leave Sanford 8.25 P. M., arrive Fayetteville 4.30 P. M., leave Fayetteville 4.32 P. M.

Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8.10 A. M. Maxton 9.05 A. M. Red Springs 9.32 A. M., Parkton 10.06 A. M. arrive Fayetteville 11.10 A. M. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.45 P. M., Hope Mills 5.00 P. M., Red Springs 5.43 P. M., Maxton 6.16 P. M., arrives Bennettsville 7.15 P. M.

Connections at Fayetteville with No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train between Rocky Mount and Richmond leaves Rocky Mount 7.15 A. M., arrive Weldon 9.17 A. M., arrive Petersburg 10 18 A. M., arrives Richmond 11.10 A. M.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.15 P. M., Halifax 3.30 P. M., arrive Scotland Neck 4.10 P. M., Greenville 5.47 P. M., Kinston 6.43 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.30 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.05 A. m., Weldon 11.30 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6.00 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; arrive Parmele 8.55 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 11.10 A. M. and 5.12 P. M.; arrives Washington 12 30 A. M and 6.15 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 4.35 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 8.35 P. M. and 8.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.30 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 9.50 A. M. and 11.50 A. M.

Trains leave Goldsboro daily except Sunday 8.00 A. M., arriving Smithfield 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 7.00 A. M., arrives at Goldsboro 8.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mountat 2.30 A. M., 2.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10.30 A. M., 4.05 P. M., Spring Hope 10.50 A. M., 4.25 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.30 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11.45 A. M.; 5.20 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 12.10 A. M. 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, 11.40 A. M. and 4.25 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton 6.45 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.

Train leaves Pee Dee 10.13 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.45 A. M., Rowland 10.58 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 5.10 P. M.; arrives Dillon 5.31 P. M., Latta 5.44 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M. daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourn 11.50 A. M.; arrive Conway 1.30 P. M.; returning leave Conway 2.40 P. M. arrive Chadbourn 5.00 P. M., leave Chadbourn 5.35 P. M.; arrive Rirod 8.10 A. M., returning leave Rirod 8.40 A. M., arrive Chadbourn 11.28 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Sumter 4.10 P. M. Manning 6.46 P. M.; arrive Lane's 7.30 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.27 A. M., Manning 9.17 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.50 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 8.40 A. M., *7.00 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 10 A. M., *8.20 P. M.; leave Georgetown 6.30 A. M.; *8.15 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.00 A. M.; †8.55 P. M.

Trains leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Hartsville 9.13 P. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 12.35 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 3.00 P. M.; arrive Darlington 3.35 P. M., Bennettsville 5.30 P. M., Gibson 10.30 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.50 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.15 A. M. Bennettsville 7.15 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.15 A. M. Leave Darlington 9.00 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4.10 P. M., Cheraw 5.15 P. M., Hartsville 7.25 A. M., Darlington 6.20 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.50 P. M., 10.40 P. M., arrive Selma 2.40 P. M. 11.18 P. M., Smithfield 3.06 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M. Fayetteville 4.35 P. M., 12.32 A. M., Rowland 6.50 P. M. returning leave Rowland 10.55 A. M. Fayetteville 12.30 P. M., 10.22 P. M., Dunn 1.04 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.59 P. M., 11.35 P. M., arrive Wilson 2.35 P. M. 12.15 A. M.

Trains leave Sumter 4.02 A. M., Creston 4.51 A. M., arrive Denmark 5.49 A. M. Returning leave Denmark 4.20 P. M., Creston 5.18 P. M. Sumter 6.09 P. M. Daily.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.
aug 27 tf

FLORIDA WEST INDIA SHORT LINE SAL VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Between New York, Tampa Atlanta New Orleans & Points South & West.

Schedule in Effect May 26th, 1901.

TRAIN 41 — Leaves Wilmington at 2:05 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:00 P. M., Pembroke 5:45 P. M., Maxton 6:15 P. M., Hamlet 7:15 P. M., Charlotte 10:15 P. M.

TRAIN 38 — Leaves Charlotte 5:20 A. M., Hamlet at 8:10 A. M., arrives Maxton 8:57 A. M., Pembroke 9:30 A. M., Lumberton 9:44 A. M., Wilmington 10.05 noon.

WESTBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Hamlet	10.50 p m	7.35 a m
Ar Monroe	12.20 a m	9.05 a m
Ar Charlotte		10.05 a m
Ar Chester	1.42 a m	10.20 a m
Ar Greenwood	3.46 a m	12.32 p m
Ar Athens	6.26 a m	2.40 p m
Ar Atlanta	9.00 a m	5.05 p m

Close connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points in Texas, Mexico and California; also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Western and Northwestern points.

SOUTHBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Lv Hamlet	10.50 p m	7.30 a m
Ar Columbia	1.08 a m	10.35 a m
Ar Savannah	4.52 a m	1.47 p m
Ar Jacksonville	9.18 a m	5.10 p m
Ar Tampa	5.40 p m	6.18 a m

NORTHBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Lv Hamlet	10.35 p m	8.00 a m
Ar Raleigh	1.04 a m	10.37 a m
Ar Norfina	3.18 a m	12.23 p m
Ar Portsmouth	7.00 a m	5.50 p m
Ar Norfolk		
Lv Hamlet	10.35 p m	8.00 a m
Ar Raleigh	1.04 a m	10.37 a m
Ar Norfina	3.18 a m	12.23 p m
Ar Petersburg	5.48 a m	2.45 p m
Ar Richmond	6.32 a m	3.31 p m
Ar Washington	10.10 a m	7.05 p m
Ar Baltimore	11.25 a m	11.25 p m
Ar New York	4.28 p m	5.30 a m

Train 38 leaving Hamlet at 8.10 a. m. takes passengers from train 31, leaving New York at 3.35 p. m.; Baltimore at 5.45 p. m., Washington 6.55 p. m.; Richmond 10.40 p. m.; Portsmouth 9.00 p. m.; Norfolk 9 00 p. m.; Raleigh 4.10 a. m.; arriving at Hamlet at 7.00 a. m. From train 38, leaving Atlanta 6.00 p. m.; Athens 11.20 p. m.; Chester 4.10 a. m.; Charlotte 5.20 a. m.; Monroe 6.05 a. m.; arriving Hamlet 7.40 a. m.

From train 66 leaving Jacksonville 3.55 p. m.; Savannah 11.45 p. m.; Columbia 3.35 a. m.; arriving Hamlet 7.40 a. m.

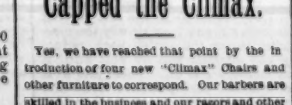
Through Pullman sleepers from Hamlet to all points North, South and Southwest.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to Thomas D. Meares, General Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

R. E. L. BUNCH,
General Passenger Agent.
JAS. M. BARR, 1st Vice Pres't and Gen'l Man.
ma 26 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 18.



To Take Effect Sunday, Oct. 21, 1900, at 12.01 A. M.

GOING EAST. Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS	GOING WEST. Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	.....
.....	4 30	Kinston	10 15	.....
5 40	5 50	Newbern	8 37	9 00
7 05	7 07	Morehead City	7 02	7 37
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 4.30 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 5 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.50 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

oct 22 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

THE LATEST AS TO NERVES AND STRENGTH

It is not muscle so much as the nerves back of muscle which show one's strength and power of endurance. And the study with able physicians of to-day is how to keep the nerves in perfect health and fitted for the strain of every-day living. Headache of every type, nerve weakness, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, languor, restlessness, nervous dyspepsia, muscular weakness, brain weariness, poor circulation,—a thousand different unpleasant feelings and symptoms are due to nerve waste and nerve weakness,—especially in women and children. But how can all this be prevented, one will ask? How can my broken-down constitution be repaired, and nerve strength and full, robust health be secured. Just two points to remember: Determine that you will grow strong in nerves and health, and decide to use at once that most famous nerve cure, COCKLIN. It is delicious in taste, quick in action and makes the wearied nerves tingle with renewed strength and every function the stronger and faculty the brighter by its use. Druggists sell it.

50 cents or sent by

The Carrollton Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY WRITE US ABOUT IT

WILMINGTON SEACOAST R. R.

On and after Monday, September 23rd, 1901, the schedule on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will be as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.	Leave Wrightsville.
2 30 P. M.	8 15 A. M.
6 30 P. M.	5 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington.	Leave Wrightsville
2 30 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
6 30 P. M.	

Freight must be prepaid and will be carried on the 2.30 P. M. train only.

R. O. GRANT,
sep 29 tf Superintendent.

Capped the Climax.

Yes, we have reached that point by the introduction of four new "Climax" Chairs and other furniture to correspond. Our barbers are skilled in the business and our razors and other "trimmings" are, as they have always been, of the very best. We solicit your patronage.

DAVIS & GUION,
je 8 tf 7 South Front St.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York,

Wilmington, N. C., and

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

From New York for Wilmington.
SAGINAW..... Saturday, Oct. 26
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, Nov. 2
From Wilmington for New York.
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, Oct. 26
SAGINAW..... Saturday, Nov.
From Wilmington for Georgetown.
SAGINAW..... Tuesday Oct. 29
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, Nov. 5

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, General Manager,
19 State street, New York.
oct 23 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30

FURTH R PARTICTLARS OF THE RACE TROUBLE.

Bloody Battle Between Negroes and Whites Near Balltown, La.—One White Man and Nine Negroes Killed.

By telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—A special to the *Picayune* from Balltown, La., says that the race war between the blacks and whites which started at a negro camp meeting at Duncan's chapel Sunday forms a story of blood unequalled in the history of the Pearl river valley. One white man is dead, another is dying with a bullet hole through his stomach, and a third is badly injured.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affray—five men, three women and one small child. A dozen or perhaps more negroes escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to be certain death in the brush, away from medical care. No one is able to estimate the number of wounded negroes who escaped the carnage behind the church. They scattered in all directions. Some are known to have been shot, but they have not been found.

The conflict raged for half an hour. Those at a distance say the firing sounded like a battle between troops. To the camp meeting negroes had come from 200 miles, all up and down the valley.

Elder Stephen Duncan, of New Orleans, for whom the chapel was named, was present.

On last Thursday, the meeting opened with several hundred negroes encamped around the church in tents and in rudely constructed shanties.

One day previous to the camp meeting, when the negro, Bill Morris, had been burned at the stake near Balltown for an assault on Mrs. J. J. Ball, public feeling was at a high pitch.

Under those conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license and Crear Lott's place became the center of contention. Some trouble occurred Saturday evening, but there was no bloodshed. It came up again Sunday afternoon when Constable Boon and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant. Lott came out and is reported to have shouted with an oath: 'One nigger has been burned; but a d——n white man will be next."

Wade Walker, one of the constable's posse, was struck over the head with a Winchester and then the slaughter began. The blacks fled from the frail wooden church, for it was no shelter from the rain of bullets. Lott retired into his tent shooting and fighting. Joe Seal received his death wound.

Preacher Connolly was shot while standing in his yard. His daughter fell just inside the house. The other negroes around Lott's place kept up a steady rain of bullets.

Lott's old mother-in-law, his two daughters and the little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself behind the stove. Then she escaped and the men did not harm her. They were after Crear Lott. He was barricaded and the next move was to fire the place, which they did. When the fire forced him from under cover he appeared in the doorway and twenty rifle balls went crashing through him. He fell in a heap, head foremost, on the ground. Parker and Beverly, both blacks, fell with him.

For twenty-four hours it looked as if a general uprising would wipe out the black race in Washington parish. Over 1,000 armed men yesterday were at the scene of the battle.

Yesterday afternoon the nine negroes who were left in a heap where they had died, were piled into their unmarked graves, dug near the charred remains of Lott's tent house. There was no ceremony. The minister and his daughter filled one of the holes, the women and child another, the men a third. At the same time prominent citizens held a conference which was attended by Sheriff Simmons and a message was sent to the negroes.

"Do you want any more?" was the query.

"No," came the reply.

This had a quieting effect and the negroes left the country. It is believed there will be no further trouble.

MISS STONE, THE MISSIONARY

Impression in Government Circles at Sofia That She is Dead—Information From Missionaries Not Satisfactory.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 29.—The Russian foreign office is still co-operating heartily with the United States officials in the efforts to obtain the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her companion Madame Tsilka, who were captured by brigands September 3rd. M. Bakhmetcaff, the Russian representative at Sofia, who is married to an American, is displaying much energy in co-operating with United States Consul General Dickinson, of Constantinople. In government circles at Sofia, the impression appears to be that Miss Stone is dead. Measures are being taken by Mr. Dickinson and M. Bakhmetcaff. Mr. Dickinson is trying to learn definitely whether she is alive or not.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29.—Spencer F. Eddy, secretary of the United States legation here, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the subject of Miss Stone to-day. The information from the missionaries who are near the brigands 'retreat is far from satisfactory.

James McGarry, the original of F. Peter Danne's "Dooley," died yesterday in Chicago, at an advanced age. McGarry was formerly a saloon keeper well known locally for his wit and the whimsical philosophy he brought to bear on passing events.

Bourke Cockran was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from his horse while riding about his place at Sands Point, L. I.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EXECUTION OF LEON CZOLGOSZ.

The Murderer of President McKinley Was Unrepentant to the Last.

WANTED TO MAKE STATEMENT

Said He Killed the President Because the Latter Was an Enemy to the People. Not Sorry for His Crime—Autopsy—Body Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 29.—At 7:12.30 o'clock this morning Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this State, showing no particular sign of fear, and in fact doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

Czolgosz retired last night at 10 o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the guard inside had to shake Czolgosz to awaken him. He sat up on the edge of his cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of "good morning." The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony.

Just as the warden stepped away from the cell door Czolgosz called to him and said: "I would like to talk with the superintendent."

The warden responded: "He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot apparently anxious to sleep again.

At 5:15, however, the guard brought to him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light grey outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did. Contrary to the usual custom he was given a new pair of shoes.

Wanted to Make a Statement.

When dressed he laid down on the cot again and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30 when he went down to visit him. The superintendent stood in front of the steel bars and when the guard had called Czolgosz's attention, he said: "I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the superintendent.

"I want to make it when there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent.

"Then I won't talk at all," said the prisoner, sullenly.

After the superintendent had left the guards brought Czolgosz's breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon, and he ate with quite a good deal of relish. While he was partaking of this, the witnesses were gathering in the office of Warden Mead, and at 7:08 o'clock the procession

Passed to the Death Chamber,

going through the long south corridor. In the chamber Electrician Davis and former Warden Thayer, of Dannamorra, had hanged the chair test, placing a bank of twenty two incandescent lights across the arms and connecting the electrode wires at either end. The witnesses were ordered seated and then Warden Mead briefly addressed them, saying:

"You are here to witness the legal death of Leon F. Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the chamber, no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

The prison physician, Dr. Gerin, and Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, of New York, took a position to the left of the chair. Warden Mead stood directly in front and Electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electrical switchboard. Thayer gave the signal and the current was turned through the electric lights, flooding the chamber with brilliant light and dramatically showing the power that was to be used to kill the prisoner.

Warden Mead Gave the Signal

To have the prisoner brought in, and at 7:10½ o'clock Chief Keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned cells and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside, two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following and the chief keeper walking in front.

The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms as if either to support him or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up and as they urged him forward toward the chair he stumbled again on the little rubber covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect, and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck, he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale and as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect, his chin quivered very perceptibly.

Prisoner's Statement.

As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare and said:

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word and he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head-rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaw slightly he mumbled: "I'm awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back. Warden Mead raised his hand and at 7:12.30 electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

Electrocuted.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tenseness. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current volt by volt until it was entirely cut off. Then just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. MacDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for a time.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

Autopsy Held.

When the body of Czolgosz had been rmoved from the room where he was killed to the autopsy table, Auburn prison returned to the routine of its ordinary life. The prisoners who had been kept locked in their cells were released at 7:45 o'clock and prison work was resumed at once. There was no excitement among the convicts. Scarcely a hundred people had gathered outside the prison gate to watch the witnesses enter and wait until they reappeared. The witnesses dispersed quickly, some of them leaving for their homes as early as 9 o'clock.

Naturally almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed towards discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally responsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Mr. E. A. Spitka and Prison Physician Gerin. The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz's mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

The autopsy was completed shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitka, of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York, and Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours, and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfect healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the findings of the examiners."

Body Destroyed.

The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago under the warden's order an experiment was made to determine the power of quick-lime in the destruction of flesh and bone, which was not satisfactory. Warden Mead at once conferred with some of the physicians present, and determined, in conjunction with Superintendent Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruction of the body; that it was not necessary to use quick-lime for that end. Accordingly a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

One Hundred and Ten of the Ring Horses Crushed to Death—Result of a Collision—Loss $60,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 29.—One hundred and ten of the ring horses of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show were crushed to death in a railroad wreck near Lexington, N. C., at 3 o'clock this morning. Among the horses killed was "Old Pap," Col. Cody's favorite saddle horse. "Old Eagle," the star ring horse, was killed and his mangled body fell on top of one of the wrecked engines. The team of mules that drew the Deadwood coach were killed. Col. Cody spent to day at the scene of the wreck and is heartbroken over the slaughter. He says his loss is $60,000.

The accident was the result of a head end collision between a fast south bound freight train and the second section of the show train, and was due to a misunderstanding of orders. Several train hands were injured, but no one was killed.

Twelve thousand people greeted the Wild West show in Charlotte yesterday, and it left at midnight for Danville, Va., where it was to have made its last stand of the season. At Danville the show was to have disbanded and the animals sent to Bridgeport, Conn., to go into winter quarters. The show left here in three sections. Near Lexington, as the second section was going at twenty-five miles an hour, a fast south bound freight train crushed into it. Both engines were wrecked. Next to the engine of the show train were two large stock cars containing the horses, and this is where the slaughter occurred. The cars were smashed into a huge distorted heap of debris, and only two horses escaped alive. The scene was sickening, and from the wreckage blood poured in a stream that ran alongside the railroad track in a small rivulet. Col. Cody's engagement at Danville was cancelled in consequence of the disaster, which marked the close of a very successful tour.

NEGRO SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Dr. E. H. Dillard Wanted at Reidsville, N. C., for False Pretences.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ROANOKE, VA. Oct. 29.—Dr. E. H. Dillard, colored, was arrested here today for obtaining a horse and buggy under false pretences. He is wanted at Reidsville, N. C., and will be sent there. Dillard is a native of Henry county, Virginia, and made his appearance at Martinsville, the county seat, some time ago, claiming to be very wealthy. He made a present, or rather pretended to do so, of a large sum of money to the daughter of his master, of slave times, and deposited drafts for large amounts in the banks. He went from Martinsville to Danville and thence to Reidsville, N. C., and various reports have been sent out in regard to his supposed wealth. Dillard visited one of the Roanoke banks and deposited $55,000 of Australian bonds which were found to be valueless. He was negotiating for a house here and was to pay $8,000 for it.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY STILL UNDER FIRE.

Continuation of the Cross-Examination by Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate.

IT IN NOT YET CONCLUDED.

Almost the Whole Day Consumed in Questioning the Admiral About the Cruise From Cienfuegos to Santiago. Retained His Composure.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley was continued throughout the session of the court of inquiry to-day. The progress made was exceedingly slow. Practically the whole day was consumed in questioning the admiral about the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the motives and influences that governed him in turning back after his squadron had arrived in the vicinity of the latter port. This latter branch of the cross-examination had not been concluded when the court adjourned. The blockade at Santiago, the reconnoissance on May 31st, and the battle of July 3rd, still remain to be covered. It is hardly probable that the judge advocate can conclude before adjournment to-morrow. After he finishes quite a number of questions prepared by the members of the court will be submitted. The judge advocate in conducting the cross-examination used a carefully prepared type-written list of questions. They called for comparison of statements Admiral Schley has made either in his direct testimony, in his communication to the Senate, or in his dispatches to Admiral Sampson or the Navy Department, with the testimony of witnesses who have preceded him and the logs and signal books of the other vessels of the fleet. The questions were not asked in chronological order, but jumped from one subject to another and from one stage of the campaign to another. Throughout the strain to which the witness naturally was subjected while under examination, the admiral retained his customary composure. Only once or twice did he display impatience or weariness. At one point when asked a question he replied that he had been asked the same question yesterday, at the same time telling what his reply had been then. On another occasion when he was being searchingly interrogated as to his distance from shore at Cienfuegos and as to whether the distances were a matter of record, he responded rather tartly: "Oh no, I did not know this would ever become a matter of such great importance or I should have made a memorandum, as I should of many other things."

The main points to which the cross-examination was directed to-day were the ability of the ships to coal off Cienfuegos and the reasons for what is known as the "retrograde movement." The latter point was dwelt upon with much emphasis and detail and had not been disposed of fully when the court adjourned. The admiral gave three reasons for turning back: First, the statement of Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the scout ship St. Paul, that the enemy was not in Santiago; second, the opinion of Nunez, the pilot, that the entrance was too narrow and shallow for the Spanish ships to enter; and third, the ambiguity of the department's telegram. In the course of the cross-examination the admiral said he regarded the department's dispatch rather a suggestion than as an explicit order, a suggestion which he carried out after the sea had abated and the coal supply of the ships had been replenished.

After some preliminary questions, Captain Lemly asked if the war bulletin brought by the Adula to Cienfuegos had not stated that the Spanish fleet had left Santiago on May 20th. This the witness admitted was true, as he did also that he had said that the distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago was from 36 to 48 hours. Captain Lemly asked: "Would not the fact that from 36 to 48 hours was necessary in covering this distance have brought the Spaniards to Cienfuegos after your arrival there?"

"I did not wish to be understood to say that that time would have been necessary for the Spaniards to make the voyage."

"Had Cervera's fleet appeared during the night you were at Cienfuegos either coming out or coming in from seaward what under your instructions would your fleet have done?"

"Knocked them out."

(A stir in the court.)

"What were your instructions?"

"To follow the flag—instructions given at Hampton Roads."

"But what were your instructions?"

"There were none. I do not consider that the regulations or custom required written instructions."

"Isn't it the unwritten law at sea in the navy that vessels in question shall follow the flag?"

"It is."

Captain Lemly asked a number of questions about coaling, his purpose being to show that Admiral Schley had reported it impossible to blockade Santiago on account of short coal supply, although he had coaled several of the ships. Questions were also asked about the use of ardois signals on leaving Cienfuegos. Captain Lemly asked: "When you left Cienfuegos where did you think the Spanish squadron was?"

"I did not, of course, know exactly where it was. If I had I would have gone straight for it. According to the information which came to me I supposed that if it was not at Santiago it was somewhere in the neighborhood, but my impression was that it had come out, as this information from the Adula had indicated, but just where it was of course I could not decide."

"Did you give any instructions to your captains while making this passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago in regard to looking out for the Spanish fleet?"

"I did not give any special instructions They had their general instructions."

Referring to the beginning of the westward movement Captain Lemly called Admiral Schley's attention to the fact that he (Admiral Schley) had said in his testimony in chief that as soon as the sea had calmed down he began to coal, considering himself better able to judge than any other officer. Captain Lemly then had the witness examine the log of the Brooklyn for the purpose of bringing out the fact that during the day of the 27th the barometer was rising, the breeze dying down and the sea becoming calmer.

"Notwithstanding these improved conditions, did you not steam twenty-three miles to the westward that day before attempting to coal?"

After looking at the log the admiral said that according to that memorandum he had steamed eighteen miles.

"In your testimony you say that you did not disobey orders when you started westward because you returned to your station without further direction. Am I right?"

"Yes."

"Upon receipt of the instructions did you not nevertheless leave your station?"

"Yes I did, for these reasons: First, because Capt. Sigsbee, a scout placed in front of Santiago harbor, informed me that he did not believe the Spanish fleet was there. Second, because Nunez, the pilot, told me he did not believe the enemy's fleet could enter the harbor. Third, the order, No. 7, with the accompanying memorandum, in which Admiral Sampson minimized the importance of this squadron being there, and the fact that the department's telegram which reached me on May 27 was so ambiguous in its terms. It authorized me to coal at Gonaives, Haiti, or at Cape Cruz. Gonaives being to the eastward and knowing that Admiral Sampson was at Cay Francis in the Bahama channel to the north, it occurred to me that if the Spanish squadron were extant that the proper strategical move was to go to the westward and not to the eastward, I was authorized in the same telegram to move as far west as Cape Cruz, provided coaling had been found possible there. I did not go to Cape Cruz, or within eighty miles, I think. Now those were the influencing and the operating motives. I felt that the move westward was strategically the proper one, with a determination to coal as quickly as possible, and that the efficiency of my squadron as a unit was only equal to the efficiency of the coal supply of the slowest one that composed it. Those were the motives which caused that movement. The ambiguity of the telegram from the department, I think, is manifest almost at once, because it states first specifically, that all the department's information indicated so and so. That is that the Spanish fleet was still at Santiago. It pointed out a place which at the time was not accessible and it looked to me to determine and report whether the enemy was in port or not. These were the influencing motives."

Captain Lemly—"And you were satisfied from these without taking any steps whatever to ascertain if this order or these reports were correct?"

"I ascertained for myself through the medium that the department had placed there to keep me informed. Those scouts represented very largely the cavalry of an army, and if they were unreliable they should not have been placed there. I must have relied upon what they said."

After discussion of dispatches received during the first few days after the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago, in the course of which Admiral Schley said it had not been his intention to remain in that vicinity if he had not found the Spanish fleet there, Captain Lemly said: "You have stated that off Cienfuegos the formation during the day was such as to feign disorder as an invitation to the Spanish fleet to come out?"

"Yes," replied the admiral, "I meant we were not in column steaming."

"Did you pursue this same plan after arriving at Santiago and after learning that the Spanish fleet was there?"

"In the day time, yes. While we retained a semblance of formation we were always very close to each other. I mean that we were not steaming in front of the harbor as we did at night."

"Then you did adopt the same ruse?"

"Yes, generally."

"Did you discuss with any of your captains your plan of battle as outlined in your evidence in chief and the manner of changing from column to line of battle?"

"I do not really remember the full extent of the discussion, but it was a general explanation of the plan. If we were in column or line of battle before the harbor and the enemy should appear, a wheel would bring us directly in front of them and another wheel would bring us east or west if they turned east or west. That occurred to me as a very facile and mobile movement."

At this point Admiral Schley complained of sensitiveness in his throat and the court adjourned.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Lost Twenty-eight Men Killed and Fifty-five Wounded—A Number of Minor Affairs Reported.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, October 28th, says he has received reports of important fighting on October 24th, near Great Marico river, when De Larey and Kemp attacked a British force and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Ornstirheysen. The British lost twenty-eight men killed and had fifty five wounded. The Boers carried off eight British wagons. The republicans appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as thirty seven gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener mentions a number of minor affairs and says this week's "bag" consisted of seventy four Boers killed, sixteen wounded and 353 made prisoners. In addition forty five Boers surrendered and the British captured 471 rifles, 75,980 rounds of ammunition, 316 wagons, 530 horses and 8,000 head of cattle.

ROBBERY AT WINSTON.

Chicago Jeweller Claims to Have Lost $9,000—Three Men Arrested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

RALEIGH, N. C., October 28.—A *News and Observer* special from Winston-Salem, N. C., says:

"Mr. William Richen, a jeweller of Chicago, arrived here Monday, accompanied by his wife. Three men, giving their names as H. T. Hammond, William Schade and James Pinkley, arrived on the same day and stopped at the same hotel. They registered from Washington, D. C. Mr. Richen claims he was robbed last night of over $9,000 and this morning the three Washington men were arrested on the charge of being the parties who got this money.

"Mr. Richen was at a barroom and drank with the three men last night and during a discussion all of them showed how much money they had, Richen thinks he was robbed between the bar and the hotel. Schade, one of the Washington men, gave a bond of $300 for his appearance before the mayor. A sack containing several hundred dollars in silver was found in his possession. The other two were committed to jail."

The Tuscarora, the first United States revenue cutter ever built in Richmond, Va., took the water—side on—at the William R Trigg Company's shipyards yesterday. Miss Alburta Trigg, 13 years old, named the latest edition to Uncle Sam's naval family.

Fire destroyed the entire business section of St. Joseph, La., yesterday. The approximate loss is $50,000.

For Croup use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

WARM WIRELETS.

While no public statement has been made on the subject, it is known that President Roosevelt has nearly completed his message to Congress.

The committee in charge of the National Confederate Reunion to be held at Dallas, Texas, next year, has finally decided upon April 29th and 30th and May 1st and 2nd as the dates for the reunion.

Two persons lost their lives, three were injured, and a score were overcome by smoke in a fire in the Eagle Flat building, Lyttle and Taylor streets, Chicago. The blaze originated in the basement which was consumed with nominal loss

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICE For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Lady Agents for commercial line. Twelve dollars per week with advancement. Address Commercial, STAR Office, oc 29 2t*

A Lonesome Trucker desires to correspond with an intelligent honorable single Lady of middle age. Address Gardener, Rocky Point, N. C. oct 29 1t*

Mules for Sale—Six mules and one heavy draft horse. All thoroughly acclimated and used to hard work. Hilton Lumber Co. oct 29 3t* in we fr

Notice—I have just received car of Jamaica Bananas. Also have Mountain Apples, Cabbage, Butter, Potatoes, Onions and all kinds of country produce. A. E. Winstead, 115 North Second street oct 4 tf

The Very finest Fish, Oysters, Game and Country Produce for sale daily. Jno. S. Harriss Front Street Market. Bell 'Phone 43S. mar 1 tf

Buggies, Farm and Delivery Wagons, Carts, Drays, Harness of all grades, Whips, Lap Robes, Blankets and Storm Covers at very low prices. Repairing of all kinds done Blacksmith and Harness shops Third street, opposite Court House. P. H. Harden. dec 30 tf

Choice Timothy Hay, Clover Hay, Straw, fresh ground Meal, Pearl Hominy, Flour, Grain and everything in the Feed line for horses, cows and chickens. John S. McEachern Sons, 211 Market street. Telephone No. 92. jy 6 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 6 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the case of Susan B. Mesimore and F. M. Galloway, plaintiffs against J. W. Monk, the undersigned Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, November the 25th, 1901, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., the following subdivisions of land constituting one tract:

1st.—A tract beginning on the north side of the plank road leading from Wilmington to Scott's Hill at a stake on a tract of land formerly owned by J. L. Keen, at his corner on the plank road and running thence down said road S. 75 W. 210 feet to a stake by the side of said road; thence N. 5 W. 420 feet to a stake in said Keen's line; thence N. 75 E. 210 feet to a stake in said Keen's line, and thence with said line to the beginning, containing two acres.

2nd.—Another tract on the east side of Green's Mill Pond, beginning at the southwest corner of a tract of land formerly owned by John K. Currie on the north side of the plank road, and running thence north 17 W. 60 poles to a stake; thence N. 78½ E. and parallel with the plank road 33½ poles; thence S. 17 E. 59½ poles to the plank road, and thence S. 77½ W. 36½ poles, to the beginning, corner of J. K. Currie's line.

3rd.—Another tract beginning at a stake on the old Newbern road, and running thence with said road N. 47 W. 20 poles to a stake; thence S. 34½ E. 10½ poles to the plank road; thence with the plank road N. 77½ E. 20 poles to a stake and thence to the beginning.

4th.—Another tract one and one-half miles from the City of Wilmington, between the Newbern road and the plank road, and beginning in the southern line of the Newbern road at the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed by S. A. Currie to Thomas Monk, and running thence with Monk's line S. 5 E. 90 chains and ten links to the corner of a tract of land formerly owned by one Lamb; thence with Lamb's line S. 61 W. 4 chains and 46 links; thence with another of Lamb's lines S. 5 E. 6 chains and fifty links to the plank road; thence S. 79 W. ten chains and fifty links to a small pine, Monk's corner of a 25-acre tract purchased from T. E. Smith; thence N. 16½ W. 30 chains and 58 links, to the beginning; containing 49 1-10 acres.

5th.—Another tract beginning at the east end of the plank road bridge, as it formerly stood—high water mark—Hill W. King's line, and running thence with his line—high water mark—northwardly to the end of a big ditch near where the butcher pen stood; thence westwardly and parallel with the plank road to the run or creek of the mill pond; thence southwardly with the meanderings of said Green's mill pond, run or creek to the line of the plank road bridge, as it formerly stood and thence eastwardly with said line of said bridge to the beginning, containing by estimation two acres.

6th.—And one other tract, beginning at a point on the eastern shore of Green's mill pond, and running thence N. 88 E. 6 chains to Monk's corner; thence N. 18 W. 30 chains and 66 links to the Newbern road; thence with said road to the mill pond, and thence with the meanderings of the mill pond to the beginning at the plank road bridge, containing by estimation 90 acres. Said subdivisions to be sold as one entire tract.

J. HARGROVE TAYLOR,
oct 23 30t Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC National Bank at Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, September 30th, 1901.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$1,094,525 26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		925 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		36,100 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		173,800 00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		23,000 00
Other Real Estate		10,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		77,353 11
Due from State Banks and Bankers		126,049 37
Due from approved reserve agents		47,696 20
Notes of other National Banks	2,800 00	
Fractional paper, currency, nickels, and cents	909 85	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	11,107 00	
Legal tender notes	116,708 00	127,815 85 — 131,517 85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas't (5 per cent. of circulation)		3,050 00
Total		$1,760,811 96

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$ 125,000 00
Surplus fund	$ 50,000 00	
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	95,479 84 —	145,479 84
National Bank notes outstanding		36,100 00
Due to other National Banks	23,790 51	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	230,654 92	
Dividends unpaid	1,404 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	776,598 71	
Demand certificates of deposit	55,613 17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,779 11	
United States Deposits	173,800 00	1,305,039 42
Total		$1,760,611 96

State of North Carolina, county of New Hanover, ss.:

I, Andrew Moreland, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW MORELAND Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of October, 1901.

W. C. ARMSTRONG, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

JUNIUS DAVIS,
C. W. YATES,
D. L. GORE,
} Directors.

oct 8 tf

Maxton Building and Loan Association,

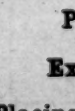
MAXTON N. C

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, MAXTON.
WM. MCRAE, MAXTON.
A. J. MCKINNON, MAXTON.
G. B. PATTERSON, MAXTON.
J. B. WEATHERLY, MAXTON.
W. H. BERNARD, WILMINGTON.
M. G. MCKENZIE, MAXTON.

Initiation fee, 25 cents per share.
Subscriptions to stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per share.
The management is prudent and economical as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars. J. D. CROOM President.

FOR RENT,



Dwellings, Stores, Offices, &c.

au 29 tf D. O'CONNOR.

MY BIG STORE

HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A LARGE NEW YORK STORE. I HAVE SURPRISED MY OWN SELF.

Our trade is far better than it was last season and the Store is piled up full of new goods,

Which means I must sell them, and my plan for selling goods is to sell them cheap,

and I ask you to read my prices and visit the store and compare the goods with other people's. We do the cash business of the city and this is the way we sell the goods.

We will sell you a yard wide Sheeting, good quality, for 3½c. per yard.

We sell Pee Dee Plaids for 4½c. per yard.

A big lot of Navajo Flannel, worth 8c. for 5c. per yard.

Thirty-one hundred yards Liberty Flannelette, 32 inches wide, all good bright colors, cheap at 8c. elsewhere, we sell them for 5½c.; 3,000 yards good Calico, fast colors, best quality, for 4½c.; 351 yards imported English Morien, worth 20c., our price 9c.; 1,000 yards Ladies' Broad Cloth in all the leading shades, 34 inches wide, regular retail price 75c; my special price 25c per yard.

Hall Hat Racks at 10c each. A box of Soap, three cakes in box, for 5c. A half pint bottle Vaseline, 10c size, for 5c. Men's Coat Springs, not 10c, but my price 5c.

Twenty-five dozen Opaque Linen Shades in seconds, not 25c, but two for 25c. A few pair of Women's Handsewed Shoes, worth $2.00 to $3.00, my price to close at 79c a pair. A job lot of Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, selling at 25c a pair. We have a lot of nice presents to give away with cash purchases. Come to see us and get your card punched with every purchase.

for 10 cents.

A big lot of good felt hats for boys, not 25c but 10c each. Men's heavy double-seated Canton flannel drawers, not 35c but 23c a pair. 10 dozen men's full size, first quality, Rubber shoes, not 60c but 25c a pair.

Ninety-six men's and boy's hats, English felt, not 75c but special, 38c.

Yard wide black Taffeta silk for 89c per yard; 19 inch wide for 48c per yard. Taffetine in all colors for 39c per yard.

Three hundred yards Velveteen, nice quality, twenty inches wide, regular retail price 75c; my special price 25c per yard.

THE BIG RACKET STORE,

Geo. O. Gaylord, Proprietor.

oct 27 tf

AS THE MERCURY GOES DOWN

COAL

OFTENTIMES GOES UP

Now is a good time to place your orders with us for our high grade

COAL AND WOOD.

You cannot beat our prices nor can you beat the quality of our

COAL AND WOOD.

J. A. Springer & Co.

oct 26 1f

We All Want Our Money's Worth!

Which we guarantee to give you at our Store—be your wants great or small.

Our popular prices in Ladies' Shoss

Are from $1.50 to $3.00.

Our popular prices in Gents' Shoes are from $1.50 to $6.

These prices buy the best.

Come and see our bargain counter, where you get twice your money's worth.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

oct 27 1f

SPECIAL NOTICE

Is called to the fact that deposits made with us before November 1st will bear interest from that date.

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,

108 Princess Street.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier.

oct 29 1f

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